The Leading Motor House of Asia:
BOMBAY CYCLE AND MOTOR AGENCY,
HORNBY ROAD, FORT,
BOMBAY.

The Bombay Chronicle

The World's Best Cycles and Motor Cars
can be obtained from
BOMBAY CYCLE AND MOTOR AGENCY,
HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

VOL. II NO. 33 BOMBAY: SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 7. 1914. ONE ANNA

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

MAIL SERVICE.

LIST OF DEPARTURES.

FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON.

BOMBAY to MARSEILLES in ..... 13 days.
BOMBAY to LONDON via MARSEILLES by rail in ..... 14 ,,
BOMBAY to PLYMOUTH by sea in... 19 ,,
BOMBAY to LONDON by sea in ... 20 ,,

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI and MALTA.

Date of Sailing	Steamers.	Tons	Connecting at Adenwith	
19				
7th Feb.	Mantua ..	11000	.....	
14th ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Morea	11000
21st. ,,	Caledonia ..	8000	.....	..
28th. ,,	Maloja ..	12500	.....	..
7th March	Persia ..	8000	.....	..
14th. ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Marmora	10500
21st. ,,	Macedonia ..	10500	.....	..
28th. ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Moldavia..	10000
*1stApril	Himalaya ..	7000	.....	..
3th. ,,	Arabia ..	8000	.....	..
11th. ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Medina	12500
18th. ,,	Mantua ..	11000	.....	..
25th. ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Mongolia	10000
*29th. ,,	Arcadia ..	7000	.....	..
2nd May.	Caledonia ..	8000	.....	..
23th. ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Malwa ...	11000
30th. ,,	Persia ..	8000	.....	..
16rd. ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Mooltan ..	10000
9th ,,	Madonia ..	10500	.....	..

All the above Steamers are fitted with WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.
Passengers for Brindisi transhipto connecting Steamers at Port Said.
Tenders leave the BALLARD PIER on the day of sailing. All passengers must attend at that place at 12-30 p.m. for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.
Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail steamer.

*INTERMEDIATE PASSENGER STEAMERS.

The S. S. "HIMALAYA" 7,000 tons will leave Bombay at 2 p.m. on Wednesday, 1st April 1914.
The S. S. "ARCADIA" 7,000 tons will leave Bombay at 4 p.m. on Wednesday, the 29th April, 1914, direct for MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH and LONDON, conveying Passengers in ONE CLASS only at SPECIAL FARES as follows.

	SINGLE	RETURN.
	"A" rate "B" rate.	"A" rate "B" rate.
To MARSEILLES ...	Rs. 594 or Rs. 495	Rs. 891 or Rs. 742-8.
,, LONDON ..... ,,	627 or Rs. 528	Rs. 940-8 or Rs. 792.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS CHINA, AUSTRALIA, and NEW ZEALAND.

The Company's Steamer leave Bombay fortnightly, usually on WEDNESDAY, taking passengers for the Straits, China, and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.
For accommodation and further information apply to.

A. H. FROOM,
Superintendent.
186 P. & O. S. N. Co. Bombay.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

To Japan *via* Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.

Steamers.	Commander.	Ton	Arrival	Departure
Karachi Maru	A. Christiansen.	6163	25th. Jan.	6th. Feb.
Penang Maru	S. Murazumi	4965	10th. Feb.	21st. Feb.
Inaba Maru	K. Shinoha.	6189	16th. ,,	27 th. ,,
Tottori Maru	A.E. Moses.	5916	25th.	8th. Mar.
Jinsen Maru.				
Colombo Maru	N. Kawashima	4709	27th. ,,	7th.April.
Bombay Maru	Y. Tozawa	4625	17th. ,,	28th. ,,
Kamakura Maru	Hari.	6126	6th. April.	17th. ,,
Rangoon Maru	D e.	5143	16th. ,,	27th. ,,

For Freight apply to—
T. IBUKIYAMA,
Manager,
York Building,
Hornby Road, Bombay.

ALL INDIA UNITED INSURANCE CO., LTD.

Established 1906

FIRE LIFE

(Funds invested in Government Securities.)

Authorised CaPital	... ...	50,00,000
Subscribed Capital	... ..	25,00,000
Paid up Capital	... ...	5,00,000
Reserve Fund	... ...	65,000
Claims Paid Over	... ...	1,50,000

Specia Features,

Expert actuarial advice.
Rates low consistent with safety.
Policies simple in form.
Claims paid promptly.
Economical management.

WANTED on handsome salary and commission, agents and canvassers for Bombay and unrepresented parts of India.

For full particulars apply to:—
Messrs. M. M. SHIRAZEE & SONS,
SECRETARIES.
72, Apollo Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

SHIPPING.

ELLERMAN'S CITY AND HALL LINES.

(JOINT SERVICE).

SPRING SAILINGS, 1914.

TO MARSEILLES & LIVERPOOL.

Steamers	Tons.	Leave Bombay about.	Leave Karachi about.
City of Birmingham A&C	7475*	23rd. Feb....	21st. Feb....
City of Calcutta A&C	7680*	12th Feb.	10th Mar.
Trafford Hall A	5321	21st Mar. ...	....
City of Manchester A&C	5551	....	25th Mar....
City of Paris A&C	9232*	13th April...	11th April ..
City of Karachi A&C	5566	....	22nd April ..
City of Lahore A&C	6875	....	29th April...
City of Birmingham A&C	7475	27th May ...	25th May ...

*Calling at Bombay for passengers only

Excepting the Trafford Hall all other steamers carry 1st and 2nd Class Passengers.

FARES.	1stClass Single.	1st Class Return.	2ndCl Single	ss2ndClas Return.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Marsellies .. London via Marseilles ..	578	891	429	640
Liverpool ..	653	1091	489	809
London via Marseilles,out from. Liverpool ..	605	957	462	704
	..	999	..	737

Concessions granted to Families, Railway Employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The A and C Class steamers carry a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess.

A and C Class steamers have Electric Light and Fan, fitted in each cabin FREE OF CHARGE.

The Fares advertised include Free Passage by B. I. Steamer between Bombay and Karachi and vice-versa.

Through booking in connection with Norddeutscher Lloyd and Cunard Lines.

Most of the above steamers are fitted with "WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY."

For passages and full particulars apply to:—Bombay,—Messrs. Ed. Bates and Sons, Agency.

KILLICK NIXON & Co.,

Karachi: Messrs. Forbes, Forbes, Campbell and Co., Ltd.

BANKING.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1880.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL...Yen. 48,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL..... ,, 30,000,000
RESERVE FUND..... ,, 18,550,000

Head Office : YOKOHAMA.

Branches and Agencies at

Antung Hsien	Liaoyang	Osaka
Changchun	Calcutta	Pekin
Dairen (Dalney)	London	Ryojun (Port Arthur)
Hankow	Lyons	San Francisco
Harbin	Fengtien	Shanghai
Rongkong	(Mukden)	Tienling
Honolulu	Nagasaki	Tientsin
Kobe	Newchwang	Tokyo
	New York	Tsingtau.
Los Angeles, Cal. U.S.A.		

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers and interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.
Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

N. IGARASHI, Manager.
Post Box No. 207,
Hornby Road Fort, Bombay.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.

Subscribed Capital £2,000,000
Paid-up Capital £1,000,000
Reserve Fund £1,040,000

Head Office.
26, Bishopsgate, London, E.C.
Branches.

Calcutta	Chittagong	Zanzibar
Bombay	Rangoon	Mombasa
Madras	Mandalay	Nairobi
Karachi	Colombo	Nakuru
Lahore	Kandy	Kisuma
Amritsar	Newera-Eliya	Jinja
Delhi	Aden (Camp)	Kampala
Cawnpore	Aden (Steamer Point)	Entebbe
Tuticorin		
Cochin		

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Fixed Deposits for One Year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE.

Payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa, and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS.

Are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the Principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.
The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody, realising Interest and Dividends when due.
Loans and Cash Credits granted on approved securities.

RALPH KIDD.
Acting Manager.

Post Box 141.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

INTEND to DESPATCH ST MEPS as follows:—

FOR KARACHI.

WEEKLY FROM VICTORIA DOCK.

Steamer. Tons. Sailing Date. Time. Route.
Linga, 2185, Mon. 9th Feb. 11 a.m. †P. D. & C. M.
DWARKA, 1695 Th. 12th February 9 a.m. ‡CM
LHASA, 2184, Fri. 13th Feb. *6 a.m. Direct.
*Or later on arrival of English mail steamer.
†Porebunder, Dwarka and Cutch Mandvie.
‡Cutch Mandvie.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSRAH.

(Weekly.)

S. S. "DWARKA" 1695 tons, on Thursday, the 12th February, calling at Muscat, Bushire and Mahomerah.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF PORTS.

(Weekly.)

S. S. "LINDULA," 3358, tons, on Thursday, the 12th February, calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Karachi, Pasni, Charbar, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Henjam, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Koweit, Mahomerah and Busrah.

FOR SEYCHELLES EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA.

(Fortnightly).

*PALAMCOTTA	...3413	Thursday	19th Feb.
†PURNEA	3306	,,	5th Mar.
*PUNDUA	 3365	,,	19th Mar
†PENTAKOTA	3418	,,	2nd April.

*Calls at Seycheiles, Mombassa, Zanzibar Mozambique, Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban
†Calls at Lamoo, Mombassa, Zanzibar Daresalam, Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban.

Passengers may book through to Cape Colony ports transhipping at Durban to the steamers of the Union Castle or other Line.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA.

(Direct.)

Frequent sailings, with onwards connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Strait, Settlement Mauritius, Australia and New Zealand.
Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with,

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents
Nicol Road near Ballard Pier,
Bombay.

7th February, 1914

SHIPPING.

ANCHOR LINE.

The following sailings have now been arranged:—

Steamer.	Tonnage.	Captain.	Leave Bombay
ELYSIA	6368	J. A. Coverley	25th Feb. 1914
MASSILLIA ...	5091	J. Thomson	13th Mar. ,,
OLYMPIA ...	5124	J. Kinnaird	25th ,, ,,
CIRCASSIA...	6722	C. F. Osborne, R.N.R.	7th Apl. ,,
SCINDIA	5106	Wm. Kelso	21st ,, ,,
CASTALIA ...	6388	G. Mitchell	1st May ,,
ELYSIA	6368	J. A. Coverley	23rd ,, ,,

ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH MARCONI WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

All the four berth cabins have now been given up and in future only three persons will be berthed in the cabins that originally held four.

FARES.

	Single. Rs.	Return. Rs.
Bombay to Suez	413	627
Bombay to Port Said	446	677
Bombay to Marseilles and back from Liverpool	578	924
Bombay to London overland from Marseilles and back from Liverpool	658	999
Bombay to Gibraltar	590	891
Bombay to Liverpool	605	957
Bombay to New York	841	1,429
Bombay to Cairo, including train fares from Suez	446	

All return tickets are available for 2 years.

Concessions granted to Families, Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea-Planters, etc.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess and is fitted with every comfort.

All steamers have electric lights and electric fans in every cabin free of charge.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamers provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The advertised rates to Europe include free passage by B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer between Karachi and Bombay.

Through tickets to America per Anchor Cunard Joint Passenger Service.

For any further information regarding passage, apply to the undersigned.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents, Bombay.

FELICE CORNAGLIA,

BOMBAY AND POONA.

Caters for large and small parties in his usual recherche style.

ESTIMATES ON APPLICATION

83-85, Medows Street,
7, Esplanade Road, } ***BOMBAY.***

ARSENAL ROAD, POONA.

Telegrams : "Cornaglia." **Telephone No. 24.**

ESTD. 1885. ESTD. 1885.

BY APPOINTMENE.

GENERAL

ACCIDENT FIRE AND LIFE ASSURANCE CORPORATION LTD.

Assets Exceed	... ...	Rs. 3,00,00,000
Claims Paid	... ...	7,50,00,000

Special Policies and Low Quotations for—

FIRE	ACCIDENT & SICKNESS
BURGLARY	FIDELITY GUARANTEE
MOTOR CAR	PLATE GLASS
MOTOR CYCLE	
CYCLE	

AND LIFT INSURANCES.

For Particulars and Proposal Forms apply to—

INDIAN BRANCH:—
12-14 Church Gate St., BOMBAY.
(P. O. Box 112.)

Manager for India—G.M. ROSE.

UNITED ASSURANCE Co., Ld.

Provident Schemes

Marriage, Life and Upanayan are such as would be found in none. Its "Special Life" (admitting 75 years) and "Special Marriage" schemes out-chronicles any chronicle, by paying handsome bonus after 3 months. Copyright and name of the above two registered and patented. Would you please ask for the rules and Agencie and Bonus List of.

43-1, Bowbazar Street,
Majumdar Bros., and Co.
CALCUTTA. *Managing Agents*

UNDS EXCEED.....£19,031,220
ANNUAL INCOME.....£7,139,550

FIRE, LIFE, MARINE, PROFITS AND MOTOR CAR INSURANCE.

Send for Prospectus and Particulars to :—
C. M. ROSS, Resident Secretary
Royal Insurance Buildings, BOMBAY.

Or T. H. MOORE & Co., Chief Agents, Hummum St., Fort.
BOMBAY.

FOR ADVERTISEMENT RATES.

APPLY
THE MANAGER,
"BOMBAY CHRONICLE,"
Medows Street,
Fort, BOMBAY.

THE BURMAH OIL CO., LD.

B. O. C. LAMP OILS.
B. O. C. PETROL.
B. O. C. MOTOR OILS.
AND GREASES.
B. O. C. CANDLES.

***Agents:—*SHAW WALLACE & Co.,**
TAJ BUILDINGS.
Wallace Street, BOMBAY.
TELEPHONE NO. 102.

Great "Royal" Victory.

We have received information of the fact that the ROYAL Agents at Budapest, Hungary, have been awarded an order by the Hungarian Government for (80) EIGHTY ROYALS for the Department of Justice, and (20) TWENTY ROYALS for the Magistrate of Budapest. The order is for immediate delivery.

This magnificient testimonial we elieve to be due to ROYAL SUPERIORITY, as this order is the result of a prolonged investigation and careful comparison of the ROYAL with all competing makes of typewriters.

This makes a grand total of approximately (500) FIVE HUNDRED ROYALS used in the Government Departments of Austro-Hungary, placing the "Royal" far in the lead of all competitors in these allied Empires.

Over 200,000 "ROYAL" Typewriters valued at £4,000,000 are now in constant use throughout the world.

SOLE AGENTS:

MARCKS & Co., Ld.,

BOMBAY & POONA.

MILD DINDIGUL CIGARS.

PERFECT HAND-MADE INDIAN SMOKES.

Dindigul Pearls with rings	... ...	per 50 Rs. 1—0
Dindigul Bouquets ,,	... ...	,, 50 ,, 2-12
Dindigul Torches ,,	... ...	,, 50 ,, 3—8
Dindigul Rocks ,,	... ...	,, 50 ,, 2—8
Dindigul Pride, thin and long	... ...	,, 50 ,, 2—0

Besides the above, good many other brands in stock.
Price List on receipt of a Post-card.

Sole Agents in India, **D. Merwan & Co.,** 24 Medow Street, Fort

Branch : 95, Hornby Road, opp. Cox & Co.
Also at DINSHAW MERWAN, opp. the Docks.

Our I. C. O. brand

REFINED COTTONSEED OIL

is an excellent cooking and salad oil, safely taking the place of GHEE or BUTTER in a number of dainties.

INDIAN COTTON OIL Company, Limited.
HUMMUM St., FORT, BOMBAY.

INSURANCE.

FIRE LIFE MARINE TRANSIT MOTOR CAR AND PERSONAL ACCIDENT AND SICKNESS

FOR PROSPECTUSES AND RATES
Apply to
E. F. HALLIWELL,
General Insurance Agent,

Office:- **3, Elphinstone Circle, Fort,**
BOMBAY.

Phone : 2352. Telegram : "Baltic." 27

SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS.

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS under the above heading are charged.

	Rs.	a.
Per line	0	4
Minimum charge	1	0

CONTRACT RATES for three, six and twelve months can be had on application to THE MANAGER.

DO you need MONEY? If so, insist on working "AMERICAN MONEY-MAKING PLANS," during spare time. Particulars, Free Norani Brothers, Box W—7 Bhavanagar. 1494

DAVAR'S COLLEGE OF COMMERCE, Economics Law and Banking. The Premier College in India: patronised by Princes, and recognised by other High Authorities. Best Examination results. 80, Esplanade Road. 352

LADIES' and GENTLEMEN'S old and and soiled White Straw Hats made perfectly clean as new for Ans. 8 and Ans. 6 respectively by LINDON & Co., Chemists, 89, Frere Road, Fort. 1489

YOUR PIANO—Does it need tuning or repairing? We place the services of thoroughly competent workman at your disposal. Our charges are moderate and whatever we do for your instrument is a guarantee it will be done as well as it is possible. MARCKS and Co., Ltd., Bombay and Poona, Agents for the World-known Bluthner Pianos. 01011

WANTED.

WANTED a well experienced Piecegoods BROKER for K. RAMANATHAN & Co., Lalsingh Building, Lohar Street. Pharsee or Daxini preferred. 1425

WANTED—As Foreman, Machine, Fitting or Erecting. Scotchman desires change; present job four years, excellent references. Home trained.—W. WATSON, M. S. M. Ry., Perambur, Madras. 01076

WANTED at once two Christian women Assistant Doctors, salaries according to qualifications and experience.—Apply to DOCTOR-IN-CHARGE, Ballard Zanana Hospital, Jaunpur, U.P. 01075

WANTED for a Bombay High School a competent—Parsee Matric or Undergraduate TEACHER. Starting pay Rs. 40. Apply to Box No. 276, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1480

WANTED.—A suitable and responsible billet by a long experienced young man in Machinery line in any Engineering firm. Please write to Box No. 275, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1472

WANTED some first class SENIOR PRESS READERS. Good pay and prospects to really good men. No vacancies for ordinary Readers. Apply to
SUPERINTENDENT,
01073 Government Printing, India, Delhi

WANTED English lady as companion governess to girl aged fourteen; pianist desired.—Apply Mrs. HALDANE c-o. Major HALDANE, 7th Gurkhas, Quetta. 01062

WANTED—Principal's Office Assistant and Librarian; must be Christian and have knowledge of English, accounts, typewriting, and stenography. Rs. 30-5-60.—Apply PRINCIPAL, Mission College, Indore. 01060

WANTED a smart Short-hand TYPIST. Must be fast, accurate and able to read all sorts of manuscripts. No others need apply to Box No 513, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 01055

WANTED a B. Sc., or a CHEMIST to teach Elementary, Chemistry to an Amateur. State least salary and qualification to Box No. 262, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1441

WANTED at once by European Firm willing and energetic youths to work as SALESMEN and COLLECTORS on salary and commission. Cash security required. Apply Box No. 271, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1460

WANTED a MATRON, not under 30. Must be Church of England. Personal application to LADY SUPERINTENDENT, any morning.
G. F. S. Lodge, Parel Road, Byculla. 1485

WANTED—MANAGER for State Press, must be experienced and thoroughly acquainted with Press work. Candidates must state the salary required.—Apply with copies of testimonials which will not be returned to
THE JUDICIAL MEMBER,
01053 Dhar State, Dhar, C. I.

WANTED Immediately one qualified and trained Female Sub-Assistant Surgeon. Salary Rs. 60 monthly, lodging free. Apply with copies of testimonials to—
L. BEHARI LAL,
Proprietor,
Lady Hardinge Female Hospital,
01056 Ambala City.

WANTED for the P. F. F. Mess, Kohat, a "Goanese" HEAD BUTLER, wages according to qualifications. Send copies of testimonials, which will not be returned. Two other "Goanese" employed in the Mess. Apply to
THE HON. SECRETARY,
Frontier Force Mess,
01051 Kohat.

WANTED a graduate of Allahabad University or F. A. trained, for 2nd Mastership, District Board School, Lalitpur. Preference will be given to one who has had experience in teaching the upper middle section of a High School. Pay Rs. 50 rising to 60 in 2 years. Applications which will be received up to 15-2-14, to be addressed to CHAIRMAN, Sub-Divisional Committee, Distract Board, Lalitpur. 01063

WANTED English Conversational TUITION. At any place which is convenient to the Tutor. Apply to Box No. 279, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1500

WANTED local CANVASSER. Must thoroughly understand motor accessories trade. Part salary and commission. Write fullest particulars. Box No. 278, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1406

WANTED Fitters and Clerks knowing Marathi and English. Matriculates preferred.
Apply A. R. FAREED,
Corner of Phulgaliy,
1448 Bhindi Bazaar.

WANTED SPORTSMEN to note that the Annual ATHLETIC TOURNAMENTS begin from 11th MARCH, 1914. ENTRIES CLOSE 21st FEBRUARY. Particulars from the SECRETARY, DECCAN GYMKHANA, POONA CITY. 1435

WANTED on Rs. 20 plus Rs. 2 Local Allowance Matrics or School Final men one knowing Marathi and other Gujrathi for the post of Assistant Teachers in the Municipal A. V. School at Bandra. Those knowing either Drawing, Persian or French preferred. Apply to the Chairman, Schools Committee, Bandra Municipality. 1450

WANTED—SUPERINTENDENT of Technical Section, Chief Engineer's Office, Hyderabad. Applicants must be well up in theory and must have varied practical experience. Salary O. S. Rs. 400—20—500. Apply with copies only of testimonials (which will not be returned) to
A. T. MACKENZIE,
Chief Engineer,
P. W. Department Hyderabad (Deccan). 01069

WANTED, AT ONCE six first class TYPERS, trained to use the Government of India hand typing Machines for the Hyderabad Municipality Survey.
Salary H. S. Rs. 45 to H. S. Rs. 60 (B. G. Rs. 38 to B. G. Rs. 52) for approved certificated men. For the very best men permanent employment might be found.
L. MUNN,
01053 Superintendent.

WANTED.—APPLICATIONS are invited from fully qualified Engineers, for the position of General Manager to the Lahore Electric Supply Company, Limited. The selected candidate must preferably have had similar experience and an English training. He would, in the first instance be required to sign an agreement for 5 years certain and would receive a remuneration of Rs. 650 p. m. rising by equal annual increments to a maximum of Rs. 850 p. m. In addition he would be entitled to a good Motor Car for conveyance with a fixed allowance of Rs. 60 per mensem for upkeep. Light and Coal.
Applications will be received by the undersigned up to the 15th of February 1914.
G. R. DRUMMOND,
M.I.E.E., M.I.M.E.,
Consulting Engineer.
Lahore Electric Supply Co., Ltd., Lahore.
01057.

BANDMASTER'S wife taking girl (5) home would give services, or take entire charge of child, in return for passage. Trained Nurse, well recommened.—Mrs. TRYHERNE. 2. Fore Rd., Ahmednagar. 01073

EXPERIENCED European Nurse wanted in March for three children, ages 5, 3, and 6 months. Hills in Summer, England in the Autumn. Wages Rs. 45 P. M. Highest reference required.—MRS. HUTTON, Meerut. 01041

G. F. S. LODGE, Parel Road, Byculla—WANTED a MATRON, not under 30. Must be Church of England. Personal application to LADY SUPERINTENDENT any morning. 01080

G. G. Narke M. A., (Cal.), M. Sc. (Manchester), Geologist and Mining Engineer, is open to engagement for prospecting and other geological work. ADDRESS:—"GEOLOGICAL SURVEY OFFICE CALCUTTA. 1496

Photography—WANTED from April next European Operator and Retoucher for high class work. Hills during summer months.—Apply G. W. LAWRIE & Co., Lucknow.

REQUIRED.—A Mess Contractor for the R. A. Mess, Jubbulpur. Applications (stating in general terms the contract proposed) to be sent to the HON. SECRETARY. 01077

SHORTHAND-TYPIST (Lady) required by English firm must be quick and accurate and have had good experience. Apply, stating salary required to Box. No. 273, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1467

WANTED a Tutor, Anglo-Indian or Domiciled, absolute teetotaller—Apply HON'BLE Mr ABBOTT, "The Abbey," Jhansi. 01065

WANTED AMBITIOUS MEN

Desirous of qualifying themselves for good positions to read this carefully, as vacancies are constantly occurring for men in all professions.

We can prepare you in your own home, privately, in your spare time, at a reasonable cost, to obtain a well-paid position, improve your present, position, or increase your salary. Your need not leave your present employment. Over 120 Courses taught in the following professions and trades:—

Accountancy	Engineering in all branches
Advertising	Dairy Farming
Agricultural	Mining
Analytical Chemistry	Poultry Farming
Applied Art	Salesmanship
Business Training.	

Mention profession in which you are interested and write for free prospectus to:—

THE REGISTRAR
International Correspondence Schools,
Dept. A/E2.
12, Hummum Street,, Fort, BOMBAY.

FOR SALE.

401 Automatic Winchester 1910 Model in case, hardly used, owner bought heavier weapon, some ammunition. Price Rs. 120.
Captain NORTHCOTE, Norfolk Regt., Belgaum. 01079

FOR SALE.—Cheap. A Schiedmayer Grand PIANO, Rs. 250 or near offer. Apply sharp to
MURRAY,
Gas Works,
1431 Parel.

FOR SALE.—3 A Folding Kodak (post-card size) with leather case and telescopic metal tripod, Rs. 65.
Goertz Trieder Field Glasses X6, with leather case and sling, Rs. 75.
Both above new last March, condition perfect.—W. FISHER, Jalgaon, E. Khandesh, Bombay, presidency. 01074

FOR SALE—BELSIZE CAR, 14-16 H.P. 1910 model. Complete with windscreen, headlight, 2 side and tail lamps, stepney, tools, speedometer etc. In good running order, recently repainted. Price Rs. 2,500. Open to offers.—Apply to Major JAMES, 1st Asst. to resident Kashmir, Sialkot. 01078

FOR SALE.—1 DURKOPP CAR, 14-16 H. P. 4 Cyl. open torpedo body. Newly painted and new-hood. Complete with head, side, tail lamps, and accessories. Good for either hirer or private use. Can be seen at the UNIVERSAL ENGINEERING Co., Automobile and Electrical Engineer. 1478 14, Hummum St., Fort, Bombay.

FOR SALE.—Owner going Home, one DISTRICT FOLDING ORGAN by Soundy and Co., in good order. Price Rs. 100 or nearest offer.
One JOST FAN, Price Rs. 145 or nearest offer. Apply to Box No. 514, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1068

FOR SALE—6 H.P. 3 speed Sunbeam Bicycle bought August, 1913, (1914 model), ridden 1,000 miles, practically new Spare outer tyre (new), speedometer, all accessories. Sold owing to bad roads, Rs. 1,050.
CAPT. STEBBING,
01070 Artillery Mess, Deesa.

HOUSE, BAZAAR and DHOBIE ACCOUNT BOOK, *sixth edition revised* for 12 months with Servants Diary, Wages Table, Household Hints, Cookery Notes and Will Form *by Gerald L. Chard*, price Re. 1-8 from No. 5 Dept., Army Navy Stores Fort, and The Bombay Tract and Book Society, Dhobie Talao, Bombay. 01027

PIANO FOR SALE.—Brinsmead. Grand size imported direct in good condition with sounding board, Morocco leather stool and cover. Cost Rs. 1,800. Apply to Box No. 274, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1469

STAMPS! attractive Foreign and Colonial 2,000, mounted in Ideal Album. Price Rs. 300. What offers? Apply sharp to T. C. SARCAR, Umesh Lodge Gaya. 1483

TITAGHUR PAPER MILLS.—MACHINERY FOR SALE.
Owing to the adoption of Turbo Electrical driving the following will shortly become available for sale:—
FOUR SETS COMPOUND TANDEM ENGINES.
H.P. Cyls. 17in., h.p. Cyls. 30in., Stroke 42in. Revs. 80 per minute.
Jet Condensing and fitted with Turnbulls Patent Valve Gear.
Fly wheel 16ft., 30in. face.
Air Pump with lever and links complete.
Two sets are working independently and two sets working side by side coupled.
SPARE PARTS.
One Condenser and Air Pump, new.
One Rocking shaft with W. I levers.
One h.p. Piston block with spring and rings complete.
One L.P. Piston block with spring and rings complete.
One six inch stop valve.
Various other smaller Engines from 80 h.p. down to 10 h.p. all in good working condition.
The whole of the above are at present at work and may be inspected at any time by appointment.
For further particulars apply to
F. W. HEILGERS & Co.,
Chartered Bank Buildings,
01061 Calcutta.

FOR SALE.
Smooth Fox-terriers the property of Messrs. PATERSON AND MUIR-

Rs.
BHALWAL DEBONNAIR (Late Libel) by Champion Disparager—Dott. Born April 28th 1913. Winner of many prizes at Lahore and Calcutta Shows, including cup for best terrier in the show at Lahore and cup for best dog in the show at Calcutta. A most promising puppy, sound all thro' and full of quality. Price 600
2. BHALWAL DESPOILER—by Toppington—Lily Agnes, born July 7th 1911. Winner of prizes in England. Should do very well at stud. 300
3. BHALWAL DOOLKI—by Norvic Pepper—Trot born July 8th 1911. Imported. A very good brood bitch that has had two excellent litters including Bhalwal Discord, winner of 9 firsts and specials at Simla and Lahore 300
4. BHALWAL DESDEMONA—by Ch. Disparager—Bhalwal Doolki born December 22nd 1912. Winner of second prizes at Simla and Lahore. A very sound little bitch who should do well at stud. 200
5. THREE DOG PUPPIES—by Ch. Disparager—Bhawal Doolki born November 11th 1912. A very promising litter. Each 100
6. BHALWAL DISDAIN—by Ch. Disparager—Bhalwal Darkie born Feb. 3rd 1912. A beautiful bitch that has won many firsts and specials at Simla, Lahore, Lucknow, and Calcutta. In whelp to Bhalwal Distinction to whom she should throw a very fine litter. Price 900
Near Offers Considered.
Apply to J. H. MUIR, 19th Lancers,
0107 Sialkot.

TO BE LET:

TO LET—An OFFICE room, Hornby Road. Well lighted and with electric fittings. Good position. Rent moderate Apply Box No. 252, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1411

TO BE LET.—"BODE VILLA," Khandalla, furnished with four bed-rooms. Apply FRAMJEE RUSTOMJEE SONS No. 2, Crawford Market. 1452

TO BE LET from 1st March 1914, large and commodious flat, at H. PALTAZO, Ridge Road, Malabar Hill.
For terms and further particulars apply to the ELECTRICAL ENGINEER to GOVERNMENT. 0107

TO LET—GROUND FLOOR of a bungalow at Club Road Byculla large and cool with garden and stabling accommodation for a carriage and horse. Electric lights and fans. Will be vacant from 1st February. Apply to Box No. 505, "Bombay Chronicle." 01025

TO BE LET.—From 1st May or probably April the upper floor of a fine Bungalow in Middle Colaba for one year furnished. Rent Rs. 200.
Apply to
E. W. FLOWER & SON,
House Agents.
5, Dalal Street,
Office Telephone No. 2611.
House Telephone No. 458. 1451

TO BE LET.—A FLAT in "Jairaz House," Middle Colaba either furnished or unfurnished from 1st April to 30th November. Rent unfurnished Rs. 120 furnished Rs. 150.
Apply to
E. W. FLOWER & SON..
House Agents.
5, Dalal Street,
Office Telephone No. 2611.
House Telephone No. 458. 1451

NOTICES.

BOMBAY DOG SHOW.

THE WESTERN INDIA KENNEL CLUB will hold their FOURTH CHAMPIONSHIP DOG SHOW on TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 24th 1914, under the rules of the Indian Kennel Association, in the Horse Show Enclosure, Marine Lines.
ENTRIES close on February 17th.
Schedules and Entry Forms on application to—
W. LEE,
Hon. Secretary.
"Times of India," office. 1465

NOTICE.

UNDER the reorganization Scheme sanctioned by the District Local Board, Nasik, Overseers are to be appointed under the following conditions.
Applications are therefore invited for the posts of Taluka Local Board Overseers in the Nasik District on pay Rs. 50—2—70 plus Rs. 20 travelling allowance. Each overseer will have a charge of 2 Talukas and their services will be pensionable. The applicant should possess following qualifications:—
(a) He should be a Graduate of Engineering with 5 or 6 years' experience.
(b) If not a Graduate he should possess 8 to 10 years certified practical experience.
(c) He should not be above 45 years of age.
(d) He should be certified to be physically fit.
The applications should be accompanied by testimonials and should reach this office on or before March 1st.
(Sd.) C. M. BAKER,
President, D. L. B., Nasik.
8th January 1914. 01075

IN THE HIGH COURT OF BOMBAY.

IN INSOLVENCY.

No. 106 of 1914.

Re BHOLABHAI ICHHACHAND and BHOGILAL ICHHACHAND lately trading in the name of Bholabhai Bhogilal as merchants, shroffs and commission agents at Ahmedabad and at Champagally outside the Fort of Bombay;
Adjudged Insolvents.

WHEREAS the abovenamed BHOLABHAI ICHHACHAND and BHOGILAL ICHHACHAND have been this day duly adjudged to have committed act of Insolency under Section IX of the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act, 1909 (III of 1909). It is ordered that all the estate and effects of the said Insolvents do vest in the Official Assignee of this Honourable Court, and it is further ordered that the said Insolvents do, immediately after the service of the order of adjudication upon them, attend the Office of the said Official Assignee.
Dated this 6th day of February 1914.
R. B. PATEL,
Chief Clerk.
Chief Clerk's Office, High Court, Fort, Bombay this 6th February, 1914. 1499

OUDH AND ROHILKHAND RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

THE AGENT, Oudh & Rohilkhand Railway, invites and will receive separate tenders for the supply of (i) 1,00,000 (one lakh) Broad Gauge Timber Sleepers 9 feet by 10 inches by 5 inches of Deodar, Indian or Nepal Sal, Burmese Pynkado, or of New South Wales Iron Bark, Tallow Wood, or Grey Gum but not of any other timber.
(ii) 14,000 (fourteen thousand) Metre Gauge Timber Sleepers 6 feet by 8 inches by 4½ inches of Indian or Nepal Sal, Burmese Pynkado or of New South Wales Iron Bark, Tallow Wood, or Grey Gum but not of any other timber.
Tender forms and specifications for each of the above two items are obtainable from the undersigned on payment of a fee of Rs. 100 for each tender form, which will be refunded to the unsuccessful tenderers after the disposal of the tenders and to the successful tenderers as soon as the contract has been duly executed. Separate tenders should be submitted for the supply of Broad Gauge and of Metre Gauge Sleepers respectively.
Tenders will be received up to noon March 17th 1914.
The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender, and reserves to himself to accept the whole or any part of a tender.
Further information may be obtained on application to undersigned.
W. H. K. HOWARD,
Engineer-in-Chief,
Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway.
Lucknow, the 29th January, 1914. 01072

I HERBY publicly NOTIFY that I have entirely severed my connections with S. A. Sharangdhar since 18th November, 1913.
(Sd.) B. D. MOWRAWALLA.
1488.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.

THE NEXT HALF-YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of the CLUB MEMBERS of the Western India Turf Club will be held at the Race Course, Mahaluxmi, at 8-30 a.m., on Saturday, 28th February, 1914.
J. E. HUGHES.
Major,
Secretary,
Western India Turf Club.
Bombay, 26th January, 1914. 7386

H. H. THE NEZAM'S GUARANTEED STATE RAILWAY CO., LTD

TENDERS are invited for the supply of two hundred tons of BURMAH TEAK SQUARES and will be received by THE AGENT AND CHIEF ENGINEER up to noon on the 26th February, 1914.
Tender Forms with full particulars may be obtained from THE STOREKEEPER, N. G. S. Railways, Secunderabad, on payment of British Rupee one. 01070

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V. by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.
Petition for Probate of the last Will and Testament of Bhimrao Atmaram of Bombay Hindu inhabitant a landed proprietor a widower .....Deceased.
GAJANAN BHIMRAO of Bombay Hindu inhabitant living on the income of properties residing at Thakordwar Road, outside the Fort, of Bombay, the managing executor named in the will of the abovenamed deceased .....Petitioner.
All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings if they think fit before the grant of Probate
Witness Sir Basil Scott, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid this second day of February, in the year of our Lord, One thousand nine hundred and fourteen and in the Fourth year of our Reign.
Seal of the High Court at Bombay.
(Sd.) A. M. KAJIJI,
Registrar.
(Sd.) P. B. MAIABARI.
The 2nd day of February, 1914
Messrs. DAPHTARY FERREIRA AND DIVAN.
1487 Petitioner's Attorneys.

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

NOTICE.

RE-INVITATION OF TENDERS FOR THE SUPPLY OF HAY, &c., TO MUNICIPAL CATTLE.

FRESH SEALED TENDERS for the supply of Hay, &c., for one year from 1st March 1914 to 28th February 1915 are invited by the Municipal Commissioner on the subjoined conditions to which the attention of the intending tenderers is specially drawn. The tenders will be received by the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, upto 1 p.m. (Bombay Time), on Saturday the 14th February 1914.
Tender No. 2 for hay, lucerns grass and rice straw for Municipal bullocks, heifers and cows to be supplied in Bombay.
Tender No. 2 for hay, lucerns gauss and rice straw for cattle, sheep and goats at the Municipal Slaughter Houses at Bandora.
Printed FORMS or TENDER and conditions of contract, &c., can be obtained free of chargo from the office of the Executive Health Officer.
A deposit of Rs. 1,500 in the case of tender No. 1 and Rs. 500 in the case of tender No. 2 must be paid into the Chief Accountant's Office at the time of lodging the tenders, which will be forfeited in case of withdrawal of tender or of refusal to sign the contract
Successful tenderers must pay the full stamp duty on their respective contracts and the charges, if any, for executing them. The successful tenderer or tenderers will be required to deposit in cash or securities only 2 per cent. of the total contract amount and as a further security for the fulfilment of the contract, deductions will be made at the rate of 5 per cent. upto a limit of 10 per cent. on the contract amount from the fortnightly bills to be paid as hereinafter mentioned and these deductions will be added to the original deposits and will be subject to the same conditions and restrictions as regards the original deposits. The securities, if paid, in cash will bear no interest but will at the request of the successful tenderers be invested in Government or other securities from time to time on conditions to be ascertained from the Chief Accountant.
Payments for supplies received will be made fortnightly in receipt of properly certified bills. The first fortnightly payment will be made after the second fortnightly supply is received in March 1914 and thereafter every fortnight and the payment due for the supplies made during the first fortnight on the contract will be held as security for the due fulfilment of the contract and will be subject to the same conditions as the deposit of 2 per cent. of the contract amount and the 5 per cent. deductions made from the fortnightly bills.
The supplies to be made of the different articles specified above must be all of the first quality.
Tenderers must distinctly understand that the terms as regards deposits, etc., stipulated in the tender forms will not be allowed to be altered.
The MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender or tenders and reserves the right before accepting tenders of revising such of the rates in the successful tenders as may appear to be exceptionally high.
(Sd.) H. R. CLAYTON,
Ag. Municipal Commissioner
for the City of Bombay.
Municipal Office,
Bombay, 6th February, 1914.

AUCTION SALE.

J. S. MODY & CO.
AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.
14-26, Bank Street, Fort.

AUCTION SALE OF THE RIGHT, TITLE AND INTEREST OF THE MORTGAGORS IN THE UNDIVIDED HALF SHARE IN THE PROPERTIES AT PAREL VILLAGE ROAD AND PAREL BACK ROAD, AND FIELDS AT MALAD.

Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co., will, on WEDNESDAY, the 11th day of February, 1914, at 4-30 p.m., (S. T.), sell by public auction the premises of Parel Village property, by order of the Mortgagee Mr. Kaliandas Jagmohandas and on account and at the risk of the Mortgagors Moreshwar Raghunath Pathare, Sadanand Moreshwar Pathare, Pandharinath Moreshwar and Gulabhai daughter of Moreshwar Raghunath Pathare and in pursuance of the power of sale given to the Mortgagee in the Indenture of Mortgage dated the 7th day of May 1912, the right, title and interest of the Mortgagors in the undivided half share in the following properties, viz.:—

FIRSTLY:—All that piece or parcel of Government Toka land or ground, with messuages tenements and building built thereupon lying and being at PAREL VILLAGE ROAD, in the City and Registration Sub-measurement square yards or thereabouts District of Bombay containing by admeasurement 482 square yards or thereabouts which is registered under Old No. 37, New No. 14168 and New Survey No. 76 and the premises are assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal rates and taxes under Ward F. No. 2637 Street No. 1331 and bounded as follows:—That is to say on the West by the property of Jairam Fakir on the East by the property of Sadanand Balaji and others on the North by private passage and on the South by the family property of the Damul Chimaji.

SECONDARY:—All that piece or parcel of Government Toka land or ground with the messuages tenements and buildings built thereupon situate lying and being at PAREL VILLAGE ROAD, in the City and Registration Sub-District of Bombay which land together with the land firstly described hereinabove contains by admeasurement 482 square yards or thereabouts and is registered under Old No. 37 New No. 14168 and New Survey No. 76 and which premises are assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal rates and taxes under Ward F. No. 2644 Street No. 1338 and bounded on the West by the property of Anandrao Ganpatrao on the East by the property of Hirji Bhoja on the North by the property of the Damul Chimaji and on the South by Parel Village Road.

THIRDLY:—All that piece or parcel of Government Toka land or ground with the Messuage tenement and chawl built thereupon situate lying and being in Parel Back Road in the City and Registration Sub-District of Bombay containing by admeasurement 395 square yards or thereabouts which is registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue Bombay under Old No. 29, New No. 14155 and New Survey No. 2/27 and which premises are assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal rates and taxes under F. Ward Nos. 2693-2694 and Street Nos. 1387-1388 and bounded on the West by the property of Damoder Raghoba on the East by a private lane on the North by a private lane and on the South by Parel Back Road.

FOURTHLY:—All that piece or parcel of vacant land or ground of Government Toka situate lying and being at Parel Village Road in the City and Registration Sub-District of Bombay containing by admeasurement 187 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 37, New No. 14168 and New Survey No. 1/80, and bounded on the West by the property of Fakirji Nuserwanji on the East by the Laxmi Narayan Temple on the North by the property of Gopinath Raghunath and on the South by Parel Village Road.

FIFTHLY:—All the fields in Malad Taluka Salsette District Thana in Registration Sub-District of Bandra bearing survey No. 152 Sub No. 3 containing by admeasurement seven areas or thereabouts.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Sabnis and Goregaokar Attorneys for the Mortgagee, at their office No. 35 in Meadows Street, Fort, or to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE ON THURSDAY THE 12TH FEBRUARY, AT 2-30 P. M. (S. T.)

On THURSDAY, the 12th February, at 2-30 p. m., (S. T.), Messrs. J. S. MODY & Co., are instructed to sell by public auction at "Feroz Buildings," opposite the Bombay Yacht Club Chambers, on Apollo Bunder, Fort, very valuable and handsome teakwood and blackwood dining drawing and bedroom furniture comprising of sliding dining table, arm and armless chairs, mirror back sideboard, meatsafe, dinner waggons, dumbwaiters, rich glassware and porcetainware, rich tapestry lined drawing room suite of sofas and chairs, rich toned iron framed cottage piano, handsome hall cabinets, corner cabinets, marble top tables, tiled top teapoys, rich table ornaments, pictures and engravings, double and single bedsteads, single and double doors almirahs, clothes and gown presses, bedroom chest of drawers, marble top dressing and washhand tables, clothes basket, hatstand, table lamps, etc.

The property of T. J. EDMONDS, Esq.,
The property of J. S. EDMONDS Esq., Manager, Messrs. Phillips & Co., Ltd.
Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 3 days before the sale.
J. S. MODY & CO.
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 7th February, 1914.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 09 April, 2017

AUCTION SALE.

CRAWFORD & CO.

AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS.

16, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

BONA FIDE SALE.

AUCTION SALE OF COUNTRY MADE GREY DHOTIES.

Under instructions from R. D. Sethna, Esq., the Official Assignee and Assignee of the estate and effects of Jamnadas Keshowji and others Insolvents, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by Public Auction, TO-MORROW, SUNDAY the 8th day of February, 1914, at 2 p.m., (S.T.), at the shop of Purshotam Keshowji in Gopalak Gully in Muljee Jetha piece-goods market.

A very large quantity of country-made grey dhoties of current Nos. and qualities, in small lots to suit buyers.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

WEEKLY SALE.

On MONDAY, the 9th day of February, 1914, at 2 p.m., (S.T.), Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort, a great quantity of grey white and coloured piece-goods and the following.

Furniture such as drawing suites of sofas, and chairs, lined velvet and tapestry, chairs, tables, sofas, single and double door almiras, cupboards, side boards, hatstands, dressing and wash-hand tables, chest of drawers, phonographs, iron safes, etc.

1 cottage piano by Rose and Co.

1. foot sewing machine and 1 hand sewing machine.

By order of the Postmaster General Bombay:—

Unserviceable articles from the Postmaster General, Bombay, such as canvas, drill and leather bags, pieces of gunny cloth, leather wallets, portfolios, canvas and leather delivery bags, handbags, ropes, parcel bags, cash bags, single and double harnesses, parcel weighing scale, spring balance. hanging and Hurricane lamps, cycle tyres and tubes etc.

Unclaimed goods from the Dead Letter Office Bombay such as English medicine bottles, soaps, metal buttons, scissors, razors, novels, and koran books, silk apparels, false pearls, Xmas and New Years cards, playing cards and used and defaced stamps etc.

By order of R. D. Sethna Esq., the Official Assignee and Assignee of the estate and effects of Tyabally Esmalji Esoofbhoy, an Insolvent:—

GOODS ARRIVED FROM KARAD AND DABHOI STATIONS.

Hardware such as bolts, nuts, screws, Couplings, safety valves, jacks, tees, gauges, glass tubes, lead pipes, chain blocks, screws, belts, shaftings gin parts. ropes, wheels, asbestos packings, linseed oil, etc.

At 2-30 p.m. (S.T.)

3 Rubber-tyred Victoria.
2 Rubber-tyred Vis-a-Vis.
2 Rubber-tyred office Shigram.

At 3 p.m. (S. T.)

Several gents bicycles by different makers.

By order of the mortgagee and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor Rahimtoola Moolla Abdulally.

1 Vertical Ram pump 3" by 3"

1 8 to 10 H. P. D. Dion motor car single cylinder two seated No. 527.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

AUCTION SALE OF THE PRINTING MACHINERY, TYRES WOODEN CASES AND TABLES, STOOLS ETC., OF THE CLARENDON PRINTING PRESS.

Under instructions from R. D. Sethna, Esq., the Official Liquidator of the Credit Bank of India, in liquidation, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by public Auction on THURSDAY, the 12th day of February, 1914, at 2-30 p.m., (S.T.), the following printing machinery etc. of the "Clarendon Printing Works," on the 1st floor of the premises formerly occupied by the Fort High School, at Homji Street, opposite the Elphinstone Circle Garden:—

One Treadle (English machine), for 8 by 12 size, very little used.

One well-known English-make machine for Royal size very little used.

One ruling press.

Also a large lot of Gujerati and English types in wooden cases, tables, stools, and other serviceable accessories for Printing works.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

AUCTION SALE OF AUSTRIAN AND CHINA (GLASS) BANGLES OF VARIOUS PATTERNS AND ASSORTED SIZES.

Under instructions from R. D. Sethna, Esq., the Official Assignee and Assignee of the estate and effects of Sheshmull Hansraj and ors. traded under the name of Sha Sheshmulji Chhojaji and others, insolvents, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction, on FRIDAY, the 13th day of February, 1914, and on SUNDAY, the 15th day of February, 1914, at 2-30 p.m., (S.T.), on both the days at the following places, viz:—

At the ground floor and 1st floor of shop No. 472-74, at Bhendy Bazar, Parel Road.

At the godown, situate in the Agiari St., Bhendy Bazar.

At the godown. situate at the ground floor of the house, (which was formerly occupied as Mewawala's Agiari) in Bhendy Bazar.

At the godown situate at the ground floor of the house of Sheth Parmanandas Tribhowandas. situate in 1st Cooper Street, in Bhendy Bazar.

At the godown situate at the ground floor of the house, Mr. Mahomedally Abdul Hussein, at Parel Road.

The following stock in-trade of the said insolvent such as—

Austrian and China (glass) bangles of various patterns and assorted sizes.

The above bangles are of current qualities and of best make.

The above goods will be sold in separate lots (each lot of one case) to suit buyers.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE.

CRAWFORD & Co., (Contd.)

AUCTION SALE OF THE VALUABLE BUILDING KNOWN AS THE LONAVLA HOTEL ON THE SAKARPATHAR RD. IN LONAVLA, WITH ALL ITS FURNITURE CROCKERY AND GOODWILL IN ONE LOT.

ON SUNDAY, the 15th February, at 3 p.m., (S. T.), Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction by order of the administratrix of the late Mr. Dhunjibhoy Hormusji Khambatta, the following valuable landed property known as the Lanavli Hotel situates at Sakarpathar Road, opposite Khan Bahadur Marzban's bungalow in one lot the premises.

PARTICULARS.

FIRSTLY.—All that piece or parcel of land bearing Old Survey No. 105 and forming part of New Survey No. 290 admeasuring 18 goonthas or thereabouts and bounded on or towards the West by the Sakharpathar Road, on or towards the North and East land bearing Survey No. 107, and belonging to Mahadeo Chintaman Wadekar and on or towards the South by the Old Khandalla Road leading to Sachin.

SECONDLY:—All that piece or parcel of land being a portion of the land bearing Old Survey No. 107, and forming part of New Survey No. 290, admeasuring about 272 feet from North to South and 82 feet from East to West or about 20 Goonthas in all and bounded on or towards the East by land comprised in Survey No. 107 and belonging to Mahadeo Chintaman Wadikar on or towards the South by land belonging to Meherjibhoy Kharas on or towads the West by the premises firstly described and on or towards the North by land comprised in Survey No. 107 and belonging to Mahadeo Chintaman Wadikar.

THIRDLY:—All that piece or parcel of land (leasehold). (The lessor whereof is Mahadeo Chintaman Wadekar), comprised in Survey No. 107 and admeasuring 1 acre and 30 goonthas and bounded on or towards the East by land bearing Survey No. 138, on or towards the South by land bearing Survey Nos. 94, and 106, on or towards the West by land secondly above described and on or towards the North by the reamining land comprised under Survey No. 107.

For further particulars and printed conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Edgelow Goolabchand Waida and Co., Attorneys for the Vendor at their office, Esplanade Road, Fort or on the Hotel premises at Lonavla or to the undersigned.

P. S.—The above Hotel is a very old one and is going on very nicely and consists of 1 Hall 1 Billiard Room (with a rich Billiard table and accessories and 16 Bed Rooms well furnished and is situated on a very healthy locality and is at a very short distance from Bombay. It is a very good opportunity for money Investment.

CRAWFORD & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 7th February, 1914.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.

Auctioneers & Commission Agents,
21, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVABLE PROPERTY SITUATE AT ARDESEER DADY STREET, KHETWADY, OUT OF FORT, BOMBAY.

Under instructions from and by the order of Messrs. Chitnis, Motilal and Kanga, Attorneys for the Mortgagee, Mr. Raghunath Chintaman Joshi, and on account and at the risk of Toolas Ebrahim, the Administrator of the estate of Ebrahim Farras deceased, the Mortgagor, and in pursuant to the power and by virtue of an Indenture of Mortgage, bearing date the 31st day of July, 1912. Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co., Auctioneers, will on MONDAY the 9th day of February 1914, sell by Public Auction, the under mentioned property on the premises at 4-30 o'clock (S.T.), in the afternoon.

PARTICULARS OF PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground, containing by admeasurement 184 3-9 square yards or thereabouts, together with all messuages, tenement or buildings, standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Ardeseer Dady Street, outside the Fort of Bombay, and assosed by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 16, 17, 18, and 19, and New No. 11220 to 11223, Old Survey No. 594, 2-595, 1-595 and 596, and New Survey No. 5369, 2-5363, 5368 and 5367, and 3A-5368, and assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under C. Ward No. 6715, 6716 and 6717, and Street Nos. 75, 77, 79, 83 and bounded as follows, i.e.:—On or towards the East by the property of Esmail Tejoriwalla, on or towards the West by the Ardeseer Dady Street, on or towards the North by the property of Amirajan bin Ebrahim Khan and on or towards the South by the property of Sidick Soomar.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to Messrs. Chitnis, Motilal and Kanga, Solicitors for the Mortgagee, at their Office, No. 67, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, or to the Undersigned, Auctioneers.

IMPORTANT TO PRIVATE BUYERS AND MERCHANTS.

SALE OF HIGH CLASS JAPANESE WORKS OF ART AND CURIOS.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co. will, on THURSDAY, the 12th day of February, 1914, offer for sale by Public Auction at their Sales Rooms, 21, Medows Street. Fort, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) a choice and valuable collection of Japanese works of art and curios consisting of animal figures, pagodas, incense burners and ornaments in bronze of artistic workmanship, carved wooden figures, costly ivory carvings by known artists, old and rare satsuma and porcelain, artistically carved furniture. brass koros, silver mounted and inlaid vases and similar other works of art.

Special attention of private buyers is drawn to this sale as the collection contains good works of skilled artists in ivory, wood and metal work.

The goods will be on view three days previous to sale.

AUCTION SALE.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co., (Contd.)

IMPORTANT TO MILL OWNERS, MACHINERY MERCHANTS AND BUILDING CONTRACTORS.

Ir the Matter of the Indian Companies Act, 1882 and

In the Matter of the Bombay Weaving and Manufacturing Co., Limited, (In liquidation.)

AUCTION SALE OF MILL MACHINERY AND BUILDING MATERIALS BELONGING TO THE BOMBAY WEAVING AND MANUFACTURING CO., LIMITED (IN LIQUIDATION) SITUATE AT HAINS ROAD, (MAHALUXMI) OPPOSITE THE MUNICIPAL CEMETERY NO. 63, OUT OF FORT, BOMBAY.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co. will by order of R. D. Sethna, Esq., the Official Liquidator of the above Weaving and Manufacturing Co., Ltd., (in liquidation) sell by Public Auction on FRIDAY the 27th day of February, 1914, at 3 p.m. (S.T.), the Machinery and Building Materials belonging to the above Weaving and Manufacturing Company at the premises.

One brand new Complete Finishing Range 64" consisting of one Three Bowl Starch Mangle, one Horizontal Drying Machine of 15 Cylinders etc., by Messrs. Lang Bridge Ltd.

One brand new Broadbent's Suspended Belt Driven Hydro Extracter size 42" copper cage and counter-shaft and pulleys by Messrs. Thomas Broadbent and Sons Ltd.

One brand new Wall-work's Patent Piece-goods stamping Machine with stamping Table 60" X 20"

One brand new Greens Patent Fuel Economiser No. D 9343, with fittings etc., 6 Rows each 16 pipes wide—96 pipes.

A large lot of building materials consisting of Mangalore tiles, Sahabad stone slabs, stone metal for concrete, bricks, lime, sand, basalt stone, cart iron, sheets, iron lamp posts, hand roller, and iron crane.

The Machinery and materials may be inspected on the aforesaid premises any day before the sale.

Further particulars and conditions of sale may bee obtained from the undersigned.

A GOOD OPPORTUNITY TO CAPITALISTS.

IN THE MATTER OF THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT 1882.

and

In the matter of the Bombay Weaving and Manufacturing Co., Ltd., (in Liquidation).

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE BUILDINGS and Land of the Bombay Weaving and Manufacturing Co. Ltd., (in Liquidation) situate at Haines Road (Mahaluxmi) opposite the Municipal Cemetery No. 63, out of Fort, Bombay.

By order of R. D. Sethna, Esq., the Official Liquidator of the Bombay Weaving and Manufacturing Co., Ltd., Messrs. SORABJI COWASJI and Co., will on TUESDAY, the 24th, day of February, 1914, at 4-30 p.m., (S. T.), sell by Public Auction, the undermentioned valuable land and Mill Buildings, belonging to the abovenamed Company, on the premises.

PARTICULARS OF PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Leasehold Government Foras land or ground, containing by admeasurement 12,860 square yards or thereabouts together with all messuages, tenement or buildings standing thereon situate, lying and being at Hains Road, outside the Fort, of Bombay, in the registration sub-district of Bombay, and assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 223, 223, and New No. 12,167 and 16,490 Old Survey No. nil and New Survey No. 1/3146 and 3/3142 and assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under G. Ward No. 1073, 1074, 1075, and Street No. 78, 79 and 80 and bounded as follows, i e:—On or towards the East partly by the property of Abdulabhoy Lalji and partly by the Government Land. On or towards the West by the Land of Rajaballi Visram Patel. On or towards the North by the public passage and on or towards the South partly by the property of Abdulalli Hussanalli and partly by the Government Land and partly by the aforesaid Hains Road.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to Messrs. Captain and Vaidya, Solicitors for the Official Liquidator at their office Old Agra Bank Buildings Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay or to the undersigned Auctioneers.

SORABJI COWASJI & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 7th February, 1914. 252

D'LAL & COMPANY

ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, FORT, BOMBAY.

A SPECIAL OPPORTUNITY FOR FACTORY PEOPLE.

Messrs. D'LAL and Co., will under instructions from the owner, sell by Public Auction on MONDAY, the 9th February, 1914 at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.), on the premises the landed property, containing the following description.

PARTICULARS.—All that piece or parcel of land situate at Lady Jamsedji Road, Dadar, containing by admeasurement 2,883 square yards and next to the Bombay Woollen Manufacturing Co., Ltd., being pension tax land, containing a great number of cocoanut trees yielding sufficient income with a pucca built well and a cottage with all the rights, easements, and appurtenances, belonging to the said land.

For further particulars please refer to the undersigned.

D'LAL and Co.,
Auctioneers and Commission Agents.

Bombay, 7th February, 1914.

AUCTION SALE.

MENESSE & CO.

No. 35, HUMMUM STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF ELECTRIC GOODS.

Messrs. MENESSE and Co., will sell by Public Auction, on MONDAY the 9th inst. at 3 p.m. (S.T.), at Apollo Street, next to "Bombay Gazette." Old Office, and opposite to Merchants Bank, by order of the underwriters the following goods saved from the fire that lately occurred at Messrs. F. and C. Osler and Coy.'s premises:—

A quantity of electric cable wire, bracket, and table fans, regulators, insulators and pins, nickel plated fan, rod tubes, etc.

Goods must be paid for and removed away at once.

AUCTION SALE OF MEDICAL STORES

Messrs. MENESSE and Co. are instructed by the Medical Storekeeper to Government to sell by Public Auction on Wednesday, the 11th February, 1914, at 2 p.m. (S.T.), at the Medical Store Depot, Bellasis Road, Byculla.—

A quantity of serviceable, second-hand and unserviceable medical stores, surgical instruments, and appliances, etc., etc.

MENESSE and Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 7th February, 1914.

AMUSEMENTS:

IMPERIAL CINEMATOGRAPH

Charni Road.

—TO-NIGHT—

We shall present
For your acceptance
The Magnificent Historical Play:

WHEN THE WORLD WAS YOUNG:

A Tale of the ancient Druids.
Drama in Two Parts.
ALSO
A RIDE TO DANGER .. DRAMA.
PATHE'S ANIMATED GAZETTE..TOPICAL.
AND
2 RIPPING COMICS.
Saturday and Sunday—Matinee Shows.
5-30 to 6-30 p. m.
4 SHOWS NIGHTLY 4
POPULAR PRICES.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE.

11th 12th, 13th and 14th ebruary 1914.

THE BOMBAY A. D. C.

PRODUCE THE

Successful Musical Comed

"THE QUAKER GIRL."

— CAST —

Mesdames Binning, Croft, Philby, andford, Saxby, Street and ebb, and Miss Flynn: Messieurs roft, Dodds, Douglas, Meade, Medley, Watts, D. Wilson and F. Wilson.

Large Chorus. Augmented Orchestra.

Scenery specially painted for the production under the kind supervision of Mr. Cecil Burns of the School of Art, and Mr. Dinshaw A. Irani.

Every evening at 9-30 p.m. Sharp.

BOX OFFICE AT MESSRS. S. ROSE & CO.

LUCKNOW CHAMPIONSHIP.

DOG SHOW.

FEBRUARY 20th AND 21st.

For Schedules etc., apply to:

W. E. BOTTING,
Honorary Secretary.

H. M. CUSTOM'S ANNUAL BALL.

THURSDAY, 12TH FEBRUARY.

TICKETS through MEMBERS only. 1495

AMUSEMENTS:

THE EXCELSIOR.

At 6-30 and 10 p.m.

MAKING HISTORY EVERY WEEK.

THE EXCELSIOR POPULARITY
is the
ENVY OF OUR RIVALS.

THE PROOF OF FIGURES:
35,000 saw the POMPEII Film.

THE WEEK'S ATTRACTIONS
Bigger and Better than ever:—

MABEL AND MALFE

The Dainty Little Lady with an evening sweeter smile and Clumsy Comicality with New Absurdities.

Miss GLADYS CUNNINGHAM

With New Songs at the Piano and a Fresh fund of Stories.

OLD FRIENDS—ENTIRELY NEW PROGRAMME.

ANOTHER BIG FILM

One of Pathe's Best:—

"HONESTY"

A Comedy-Drama in four parts

DELIGHTFUL PHOTOGRAPHY—REALISTIC ACTING.

THE GOVERNOR'S BAND

At 10 p. m. tonight and at both houses tomorrow His Excellency the Governor's Band will again play at this theatre.

Book your seats or come early.

Free List Entirely Suspended.

THE EXCELSIOR.

COMING SHORTLY.

A GIGANTIC ATTRACTION!!

THE EXCELSIOR REVUE Co.,

with the following all star cast:—

Miss VIOLET FRAMPTON.
(From the Savoy Theatre, London.)
Miss EILEEN MELBOURNE.
Miss FLORENCE MALFE.
(From the Alhambra, London.)
Miss BEATRICE WYLEY.
(From the Palace Theatre, London)
Mr. TOM MELBOURNE.
Mr. HARRY STEVENS.
Mr. GEORGE MALFE.
Mr. JAMES McGRATH.

Chorus and Small Parts.
Additional Artistes from London every week.

SPECIAL SCENERY & COSTUMES.

LOOK OUT FOR
"Miss ALEN MUD"
"THE CHOTA WHISKIES."

Look out for opening date.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE.

For a short season only.

Messrs. CHARLES HOWIT & A. PHILLIPS DRAMATIC Co.

Will shortly

PRESENT FOR THE FIRST TIME IN BOMBAY THE FOLLOWING PLAYS

From the Adelphi, Criterion, Haymarket & Drury Lane Theatres, London.

"NOBODY'S DAUGHTER"
"DON"
"THOSE TERRIBLE TWINS"
"A MEMBER OF TATERSALLS"
DIPLOMACY," Etc., Etc

AMUSEMENTS:

GREATER SUCCESS THAN EVER.

Theatre Packed to the Doors last Night.

LA SCALA

TO-NIGHT ONE SHOW:—6-30.

THE
10 O'CLOCK SHOW TAKES PLACE AT
Edwardes Theatre, (late Alcazar.)

Instantaneous success of

DIXY and YAMBO

AMERICAN SINGERS AND DANCERS

BELLE SPARKES

Last week of the Pretty Soprano.

LITTLE MONA

Hear her sing "Tiddler".

RIEDL TRIO.

IN A SENSATIONAL Act:—

SLIDE FOR LIFE.

Full Programme of Exclusive Pictures.

To-morrow 2 Shows:—7 and 10.

LOOK OUT NEXT WEEK

LA SCALA "REVUE"

WHAT OH! RAGTIME

Over 40 artistes taking part, and it will be produced on a scale thereto never at tempted in the East.

BOOK NOW—PLAN AT ROSE & Co,

SHAKESPEARE'S MASTER PIECE:

'THE TEMPEST'

AT THE

OLYMPIA PICTURE PALACE

A High class and artistic Film.

Another Star:

SHANGHAIED!

OR

RIVALRY in LOVE

Every Sat. & Sunday Matinee with Valuable Prizes.

5-15 to 6-45 and 7 to 8-30:
9 to 10-30 and 11 to 12-30 (S.T.)

Sandhurst Road.

Telephone No. 1266

Flooring Tiles, Marble Merchants and Contractors.

GAZDAR & Co.,

Sole Agents for the

HENRY RICHARDS TILE Co.,

98 CHURCH-GATE ST. Fort

BOMBAY.

Bath Tubs. Lavatories. Urinal Bath-room Fittings, etc.,

NOW OUT.

THE INDIAN SUCCESSION ACT

FOR

Students and Practitioners

BY

PESTONJI L. PARUCK, B. A., LL.M.,

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, BOMBAY

Containing all the recent cases decided between 1900–1913 by the High Courts in India and by the Privy Council on the subject. All subjects lucidly explained.

With an Appendix.

Containing the full Text of the Indian Succession Act, the Hindu Wills Act, the Parsi Intestate Succession Act, etc., etc,

Price Rs. 5.

Ramchandra Govind & Son

Booksellers,

Kalbadevi, BOMBAY.

AMUSEMENTS.

AMERICA-INDIA CINEMA.

Charni Road. **TO-NIGHT!** Tel. No. 1271.

Three Fascinating Dramas

THE BURNING MOTOR CAR.

A DARING PRODUCTION.

SEE THE MOTOR CAR ON FIRE!

SEE THE THRILLING MOTOR CHASE!

WATER LILIES — A Charming and Pathetic Love-story.

A Stirring American War Drama. **WAR'S HAVOC.**

3 Shows Nightly at 7, 8-30 and 10

Saturdays and Sundays. { Extra Show—10-15 to 11-15 / Prize Show—5-30 to 6-30.

Films for Sale or Hire.

GENUINE CARARA
MARBLE STATUARY.

A few select pieces at

English Prices

PREMIER ART SALON,

Navasari Building,

HORNBY ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY

THE
DIAMOND JUBILEE
WASHING COMPANY.

Cleaning, dyeing, and general laundry work have now become a science, and there are few firms in Bombay who realise this We claim that we, at least, have kept pace with the times and with the assistance of our new electrical and steam cleaning plants, collar and shirt finishing machinery, electric and gas, irons, and finishing cones, we are enabled to satisfy the most fastidious taste Try us and be convinced. Price lists on application.

SHOW ROOM
2-14, HAMAM STREET,
FORT, BOMBAY.

IN AID OF THE
SOUTH AFRICAN INDIAN FUND

AN INDIAN PATRIOT
IN
SOUTH AFRICA.

THE LIFE HISTORY OF
Mr. M. K. GHANDI,
LEADER OF THE INDIAN MARTYRS
WITH AN INTRODUCTION
BY
LORD AMPTHILL.

Copies at Re 1-14

May be obtained from "The Bombay Chronicle" Office.

The whole proceeds will be given to the South African Indian Fund.

When other remedies fail to cure that headache, here's the cure. Stearns' Headache cure, headache gone in a few minutes.

THE CENTURY WASHING Co.

COLLARS & SHIRTS GLAZED AT OUR ELECTRIC WORKS LOOK AS GOOD AS NEW.

DRY CLEANING

DONE BY EXPERTS.

DYEING, DRY-CLEANING AND ELECTRIC FINISHING WORKS.

Branch — KALBA DEVI.

SPECIAL OFFER.

JUST RECEIVED.

STEREOSCOPIC PRISMATIC BINOCULARS,

for general out-door use—

RACING—HUNTING—TOURING, &c.

These glasses will be found most excellent, and equal to any other glasses of similar types, being highly finished, strongly and well made.

Large Field of View.
Stereoscopic Effect.
Highly Luminous.

BENDING BARS to allow for various pupillary distances.

ONE EYE-PIECE ADJUSTABLE in cases of unequal vision.

Magnification x. 8.

Supplied complete with Solid Leather Buff Case, **Rs. 75.**

Special Discount of 15 per cent. will be allowed up to 15th March, 1914.

PHIROZE M. DASTOOR & Co.,
OCULISTS AND OPTICIANS,
7, Hornby Row,
Opposit Government Telegraph Office,
BOMBAY.

Look out for the new Cookery Book!

PAKWĀN-KI-KITĀB.

by Mrs. JOHN GILPIN.

Novel, Practical, Economical, with instructions innumerable on Cookery & Domestic Science.

NINETY DAYS

Complete Menus of 13 dishes with recipes attached, using ordinary materials and measures such as teacups, tablespoons, etc.

Equally useful in any part of India as local information is given for the principal stations.

To be had from —

A. COMBRIDGE & Co., Bombay & Madras ARMY NAVY STORES, Bombay & Calcutta AND ALL BOOKSELLERS.

Rs. 2. PRICE. Rs. 2.

OVER 200 PAGES.

THE BOMBAY WIDOWS' PENSION FUND.
Ld., ESTABLISHED 1876.
No. 273, Hornby Road, next to Fire Brigade Station.
Funded Capital of Rs. 1,88,600.
Bankers—The Bank of Bombay.

OBJECT.—The object of the Fund is to enable married persons to make provision after their death for their wives in the shape of a monthly pension for life. Subscriptions are based upon a very low scale. No distinction between European and Indian lives. Funds are invested in Government and other approved securities. Thirty per cent. of the total subscription is refunded to a subscriber in the event of his wife pre-deceasing him Twelve months' grace is allowed for paying subscription in the event of a subscriber losing his employment. Liberal commission is offered to canvassers.

GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretaries and Treasuries.

BANKING.

THE EASTERN BANK, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE: 4, Crosby Square, London, E. C.
Branches at: Bombay, Calcutta and Baghdad.

Subscribed Capital £1,000,000
Paid up Capital £400,000
Reserve Fund £15,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders £600,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

The Rt. Hon. Lord Balfour of Burleigh, K.T.
Sir Jacob E. Sassoon, Bart. (Messrs. E. D. Sassoon and Co.).
Emile Francqui, Esq. (Director of the Societe Generale de Belgique.)
James Leigh Wood, Esq., C. M. G. (Messrs. Brown, Shipley and Co.)
J. C. Georges Bouillat, Esq. (Director of the Societe Generale de Paris).
J. S. Haskell, Esq. (Messrs. E. D. Sassoon and Co).
G. Bromley-Martin, Esq. (of Martins Bank, Ltd.)

BOMBAY COMMITTEE.

Sir Jacob Sassoon, Bart.
E. J. Moses, Esq.
Sir Dinshaw Maneckjee, Bart.

BOMBAY OFFICE.

Corner of Churchgate Street and Hornby Road.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON FIXED DEPOSITS FOR ONE OR TWO YEARS AT THE RATE OF 4½ per cent. PER ANNUM.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

INTEREST ALLOWED on SAVINGS DEPOSITS ACCOUNTS at 3½ per cent. per annum. Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased loans and credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

PURCHASES AND SALES of British and Foreign Securities effected on the usual terms.

SECURITIES received for Safe Custody, and interest and dividends collected for clients.

W. M. ANDERSON,
Manager.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.

(ESTABLISHED 15TH MAY, 1895.)

Capital Authorised ..... Rs. 20,00,000
Capital Issued ..... Rs. 15,00,000
Capital Paid up ..... Rs. 9,88,153
Reserve Fund (in Govt. Papers) Rs. 10,00,000

HEAD OFFICE—LAHORE.

Branches—

Amritsar, Bombay, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Delhi, D. I. Khan, Ferozepore, Gujranwalla, Jullundhur, Karachi, Kasur, Lahore City, Lyalpur, Ludhiana, Multan City, Peshawar City, Amballa City, Rawalpindi, Sargodha, Sialkote, and Srinagar.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS. Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum.

LOANS OVERDRAFTS, and CASH CREDITS. The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of outstations are bought, collected, and discounted.

For other particulars, and rules of business apply to—

SRI RAM, B.A.,
Manager.

89, Apollo Street, Bombay.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER 1906.
INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES' ACT, VI OF 1882.
HEAD OFFICE:—ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED ..... Rs. 10,00,000
CAPITAL PAID UP ..... Rs. 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND ..... Rs. 5,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum from December 1st to May 31st and at 2 per cent. per annum for the remaining six months. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS

Transacted, rules for which can be obtained on application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

Oriental Buildings, BOMBAY.

THE EMPIRE BANK, LIMITED.

17-19, GREEN STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.
AUTHORISED CAPITAL Rs. 50,00,000.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at 3 per cent. p. a. on minimum daily balances of Rs. 200 to Rs. 1,00,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS for 12 months at 4 per cent. p. a.

SAVINGS BANK deposits at 4 per cent p. a.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS granted on approved security.

SECURITIES AND STOCKS Received for safe custody and dividends and interest thereon collected. Also bought and sold for constituents at market rates.

All kinds of Banking business transacted. Further particulars on application.

HEREDIA & Co.,
Agents.

THE BOMBAY MERCHANTS' BANK LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE, APOLLO STREET.
Branches:—
Mumbadevi (Bombay) and Ahmedabad.

Authorised and Subscribed Capital, Rs. 1,00,00,000.

Interest on fixed deposits for 12 months at 5 per cent. p. a. Savings Bank 4 per cent. Current accounts on daily balances 3 per cent. at Bombay.

Rates for short deposits and information regarding terms of any other Banking business to be ascertained on application.

JAINARAYAN HINDUMAL DANI,
Managing Director.

ELECTRIC LIFTS.

SMITH AND STEVENS PASSENGER AND GOODS LIFTS

FOR DIRECT SINGLE PHASE AND THREE PHASE CURRENT

FOR HAND ROPE SWITCH IN CAGE.

FULL OR SEMI-AUTOMATIC CONTROL.

CROMPTONS BOMBAY, Ld.,

35-37, APOLLO STREET,

BOMBAY.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

February 6th.
S.S. Caledonia — Dowell — London Jan. 16

DEPARTURES.

February 6th.

S.S. Lhasa	Manley	Karachi
S.S. Okhla	Maples	Cochin etc.
S.S. Singu	Reid	Rangoon
S.S. Pentakota	Stewart	Zanzibar

The follwoing vessels began to load on Friday.

Steamer	Ariel	for Baltimore
,,	City of Birmingham	for Karachi,
,,	Lanterfels	for Calcutta

S. S. Caledonia:—The P. & O S. N. Coy's steamer Caledonia, 3,429 tons, Captain E. R. Dawell, arrived in harbour on Friday from London which port she had left on January 16, with mail, a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Lhasa:—The B. I. S. N. Coy's steamer Lhasa, 951 tons, Captain H. Manley, sailed on Friday for Karachi, with mail, a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Okhla:—The B .I. S. N. Coy's steamer Okhla, 3435 tons, Captain S. H. Maples, sailed on Friday for Cochin etc. with a general and same bottom cargo.

S. S. Pentakota:—The B. I. S. N. Coy's steamer Pentakota, 2209 tons, Captain W. Stewart, sailed on Friday for Zanzibar, with a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Singu:—The steamer Singu, 1,912 tons, Captain C. J. S. Reid, sailed on Friday for Rangoon, with a general cargo

FRIDAY February 6th 1914.

P. DOCK.

Shed Steamer	Capt.		Agen
A. Porto Said	Muzes		the
B. Toro	Hicks	J. Y. &	Co.
C. & R. Seaid	Johnson	M. M. &	Co.
D. & E. Liberia	Schweder	C. M. &	Co
F. Churpra	Ferguson	M. M. &	Co
H. Elswick House	Smith	W. & A. G. &	Co.
K. Karachi Maru	Christiansen	N. Y. K	
M. Koniz	Coltzan	A S. &	Co
N. Crown	Richards	W. & A. G. &	Co
Q Ada	Mason	W. & A. G. &	Co

V. DOCK.

1 City of Birmingham	Haughton	K. N. & Co.
2. Habsburg	Huber	A. L. S. N. & Co.
3. Austria	Casulich	A. L. S. N. & Co.
4. Badminton	Jones	W. & A. G & Co.
5. Braunton	Sherben	J. M. & Co.
6. Falls of Orchy	Murchie	W. & A. G. & Co.
7. Clan Colquhoun	Sutherland	J. F. & Co
8. Cairn Gowan	Rand	W. & A. G. & Co.
9. Kattenturm	Fretweurst	W. & A. G. & Co.
10. & 11. Neddo	Brenner	W. & A. G. & Coo.
12 & 13. India	Talbot	P. & O. S. N. & Co.
15. Breenz	Chersick	A. L. S. N. Co.
16 Hopemount	Gibson	W. & A. G. & Co.

M. W. D. D.

Lawoe	Coates	A. S. N. & Co.

OFFSIDE.

S. Abydos	Davis	A. S. N. & Co.

VESSELS IN THE STREAM.

Arcadia	Barcha D	P. & C. S. N. & Co
Algerian	Wilson	K. N. & Co
Alfred	Fisher	A. S. N. & Co.
Ariel	Hyde	C. M. & Co
Baron Ardrossan	Reid	W. & A. G. & Co.
Badrein	Grant	A. S. N. & Co.
Caledonia	Dowell	P. & O. S. N. & Co
Elswick Manor	Gentles	W. & A. G. & Co.
Egypt	Summers	P. & O. Co.
Feroz	Pri Drose	T. M. & Co.
Ferrara	Feathers	S. W. & Co.
Himalaya	Evans	P. & O S. N. & Co.
Indic	Knudsen	F. F. Campbell & Co.
Hirosuto	Hannac	T. M. & Co.
Hoseinee	Fanning	T. M. & Co.
Java Maru	Fuchigami	O. S. K.
Kasara	King	M. M. & Co.
Lindula	Handcock	M. M. & Co.
Lanterfels	Walkmann	W. & A. G. & Co.
Mantua	Vibelt	P. & O G. & Co.
Manchester Civilian	Spencer	T. M. & Co.
Niagara (Yacht)	Zabrielsen	Mr. J. Leiter.
Nordfaver	Olsen	
Orissa	Redfern	M. M. & Co.
Southcliffe	Redquest	W. & A. G. & Co.
Tairyahi	Kass A. M.	Jeswanji & Co.
Trader	Williams	D. N. & Co.
Vistalia	Pattie	W. & A. G & Co.
Westmoor	Bowles	
Zoaristrian	Osborn	Co. & son.

The All-India Jaina Association are undertaking the publication of all those of the sacred books of the Jainas, which have not been published before. All the unpublished works of the Jainas, both of the Swetambara and the Digambara sects, are to be included in the series and each volume will contain the original text, with an English translation, introduction and critical and explanatory notes on different passages.

The Sixth Provincial Conference of Co-operative Societies, Bengal, close on Tuesday. The Conference discussed at length various important matters relating to the establishment and maintenance of co-operative banks, the provision of village co-operative stores and other schemes for the extension of the movement into rural areas.

KANJI MALJI,

INDIAN JEWELLER.

ABDOOL REHMAN ST., BOMBAY

Tel. No. 782.

DEALER IN

GOLD AND SILVER ORNAMENTS.

Unsolicited Testimonials and the highest references.

GUARANTEE.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

FOR THE 6TH FEBRUARY 1914.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Friday, the 6th February 1914, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are clear in the east Punjab and moderately to heavily clouded elsewhere. The air contains the average amount of moisture. Temperature is nearly normal.

The United Provinces.—Skies are lightly clouded in the extreme north-western districts and clear elsewhere. Humidity is in defect. Temperature has again fallen and is in defect at Jhansi.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are moderately clouded in upper Sind and lightly clouded elsewhere. The air is drier than usual in east Rajputana. Night temperature is in defect in the north half of Rajputana.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are clear in Central India West and lightly to moderately clouded elsewhere. Humidity is in excess at Veraval and generally in defect over the rest of the division. Temperature is in defect in Central India West.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are clear. The air is drier than usual. Temperature is nomal in Berar and in defect elsewhere.

The Konkan.—Skies are clear or very lightly clouded. Humidity and temperature are normal.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are generally clear. The moisture in the air is either equal to or below the average. Temperature is normal.

General Remarks.—A depression is entering upper Sind and moderate to heavy cloud has appeared in the western half of the Punjab and light cloud in Rajputana, Gujrat and Kathiawar. Skies continue lightly to moderately clouded in Sind also. No precipitation, however, has been reported.

Some showers are likely in the western half of the Punjab and possibly in upper Sind.

G. W. TALBOT,
Meterologist, Bombay.

Bombay, 6th February 1914.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN at 8 a.m. on FRIDAY, the 6th of February 1914.

STATIONS.	Temp. in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temp. in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity. 8 A.M.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Rainfall. Total 1st Dec. to date.	Rainfall. Variation 1st Dec. to date.
PERSIAN-ARBA—						
Bushire	60.2	52.2	83	..	8.08	0.28
Do. (5th)	65.3	57.4	92	0.40	8.08	0.35
Jask	77.1	70.1	85	..	1.68	—0.89
Muskat	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. (5th)	75.8	68.5	70	..	0.66	—1.48
PUNJAB—						
Multan	68.3	45.7	69	..	1.10	0.26
Rawalpindi	62.1	37.6	92	..	4.42	—0.01
Lahore	69.4	41.2	92	..	1.75	0.01
Sirsa	70.3	42.0	81	..	1.26	0.21
Ambala	71.7	44.1	75	..	1.00	—1.67
Delhi	68.8	46.2	62	..	0.60	—1.15
UNITED PROVINCES—						
Agra	72.1	47.3	56	..	0.00	—0.93
Mainpuri	71.2	47.0	65	..	0.28	—1.27
Jhansi	72.6	46.5	29	..	0.37	—0.76
Cawnpore	72.8	50.9	52	..	0.02	—1.21
Allahabad	74.0	47.5	30	..	0.97	—0.54
SIND AND RAJPUTANA						
Jacobabad	71.1	48.8	64	..	1.38	0.77
Karachi	79.0	59.8	62	..	0.17	—0.75
Ajmer	72.9	45.2	50	..	2.34	1.46
Jaipore	74.2	43.1	51	..	0.86	—0.06
Kotah	74.6	52.1	34	..	1.03	0.47
GUJARAT, KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA WEST—						
Bhuj	82.6	53.6	47	..	0.03	—0.25
Dwarka	83.4	62.1	70	..	0.00	—0.20
Veraval	80.3	63.5	71	..	0.00	—0.41
Rajkot	84.1	53.3	35	..	0.00	—0.38
Bhavnagar Para	84.4	53.8	39	..	0.00	—0.34
Surat	88.7	58.1	57	..	0.00	—0.24
Ahmedabad	84.6	58.7	31	..	0.00	—0.21
Deesa	83.8	48.5	32	..	0.09	—0.35
Neemuch	74.1	45.8	24	..	0.12	—0.45
Indore	77.1	49.1	37	..	0.20	—0.49
CENTRAL PROVINCES—						
Jubbulpore	75.5	44.5	55	..	0.04	—0.64
Saugor	72.8	49.6	31	..	0.81	—0.76
Hoshangabad	78.0	48.2	58	..	0.77	—0.50
Khandwa	82.0	49.9	50	..	0.09	—0.94
Akola	88.4	51.5	33	..	0.49	—0.98
Amraoti	85.8	60.3	31	..	1.31	—0.16
Nagpur	84.4	54.2	31	..	0.85	—0.80
Chanda	86.0	53.4	45	..	0.37	—0.93
Raipur	83.2	56.0	22	..	1.26	0.29
KONKAN—						
Bombay	83.6	67.0	71	..	..	—0.54
Ratnagiri	84.9	67.5	73	..	..	—0.67
Mormugao	83.8	69.7	86	..	..	—1.17
Karwar	84.4	64.2	89	..	..	—1.92
BOMBAY DECCAN AND HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon	88.1	50.6	40	..	0.08	—0.69
Ahmednagar	87.1	51.7	31	..	0.16	—0.99
Poona	90.0	56.3	71	..	..	—1.09
Sholapur	92.4	57.7	26	..	0.01	—1.47
Bijapur	91.4	64.1	28	..	0.24	—0.96
Belgaum	88.1	58.1	36	..	0.82	—1.10
Aurangabad	87.7	54.0	40	..	0.00	—1.08
Nizamabad (Indur)	91.3	55.7	97	..	0.02	—0.83
Hyderabad	91.6	64.5	44	..	0.00	—1.30
MALABAR COAST AND CEYLON—						
Mangalore	86.4	70.0	81	..	0.03	—2.42
Calicut	86.2	69.5	86	..	4.67	—1.99
Cochin	91.5	70.7	76	..	4.69	—3.96
Colombo	85.7	66.6	86	..	27.28	5.57
MADRAS (EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE—						
Maalipatam	92.1	64.5	85	..	..	—8.28
Bellary	96.2	60.1	20	..	0.04	—2.15
Cuddapah	93.7	63.8	49	..	3.09	—1.60
Madras	88.6	65.3	84	..	28.73	8.74
Bangalore	88.0	57.8	47	..	0.34	—3.28
Coimbatore	92.4	57.8	50	..	4.87	—0.14
Trichinopoly	91.9	60.5	74	..	10.44	2.28
Negapatam	83.8	66.2	81	..	55.35	24.72

Dull headache, brain in a muddle, easily irritated? Take Stearns' Headache Cure; one wafer brings a smile. Easy to carry, easy to take.

ALL INDIA WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Feb. 6.

The disturbance approaching from the west is more marked than the previous ones. It has already given nearly general rain in North Baluchistan. Robat reports one inch, Quetta and Kalat a quarter each. Low temperatures now prevail over the central parts of the country, and the high temperature in North-East India has given way.

Forecast.—Further rain Baluchistan and extension eastwards.

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA,

BOMBAY, 5th February 1914.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p. m 6 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr	Inches.	29.943
Temperature of Air	degrees.	76.5
Wet Bulb Thermometer	.. ..	67.4
Dew Point	.. ..	62.6
Relative humidity of Air	..	0.627
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy = 10)		0.0
Maximum temperature of Air ..	.. degrees.	83.6
Maximum do. do.	..	67.9
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight		N. NNE. WNW. NW. NNW.
Movement of Wind .. do.		168

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order th vessels in the Bombay Harbour may, by comparison with a standard instrument, ascertain the errors of their baro meters:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F., and to the level of the tide at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time on the 6th February, was 30.153 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometers of ships the reading of the ship's barometer as to be increased or decreased by .013 inch for every 5 degrees, according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid no temperature correction is needed. But for comparison at 80° F. all aneroid readings should be increased by 138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid, for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the stream at 8-45 a.m. Standard Time, the ship's barometer reading should be increased by .010 inch for every 10 feet of the height, to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given above.

SUN, MOON & TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hour stated in Bombay Meantime. Depth of water is at Princes Dock Sill.

1914	High Water.			
Day of week.	Day of month.	Bombay Mean Time.		Depth, sill.
	February	h.	m.	
Sat.	7	m 7	53	24 0
		10	0 a	26 10
Sun.	8	m 9	15	24 10
		10	10 a	0
Mon.	9	m 10	13	25 11
		2	13	25 0
Tues	10	m 11	1	27 10
		11	40 a	29 0
Wed.	11	m 11	47	28 1
Thu.	12	m 0	24	30 4
		0	32 a	28 7

1914	Low Water.			
Day of week.	Day of month.	Bombay Mean Time.		Depth on sill.
	February.	h.	m.	ft. in.
Sat	7	m 3	12	21 0
		2	33 a	17 1
Sun	8	m 4	1	20 11
		3	27 a	16 4
Mon	9	4	40	19 5
		4	75 a	15 8
Tues.	10	m 5	15	18 6
		4	59 a	14 18
Wed.	11	m 5	49	17
		5	41 a	14
Thu.	12	m 6	21	16 4
		6	22 a	14 10

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time during the ensuing week:—

February.	Sunrise.	Sunset.
7. (Sat.)	7h. 12m.	6h. 35m.
8 (Sun.)	7h. 11m.	6h. 35m.
9 (Mon.)	7h. 11m.	6h. 36m.
10. (Tues.)	7h. 10m.	6h. 36m.
11. (Wed.)	7h. 10m.	6h. 37m.
12. (Fri)	7h. 9m.	6h. 37m.

PHASES OF THE MOON:—

First Quarter.	Feb.	3rd	4h 24 m	P.M.
Full Moon	Do.	10th	11h. 47 m.	P.M.
Last Quarter.	Do.	17th	2h. 58.0m	A.M.
New Moon.	Do.	[25th	5h. 32.1m	A.M.

Ever been irritable all day—didn't know yourself because of a throbbing headache? That needn't be—Stearns' Headache Cure will put you right.

COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

THE MONEY MARKET.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 5.

Consols 2½ %	76 15-16—7-16
Exchange on London at Paris Fcs.	25-19 plus 1
Rentes 3 %	87¼—⅛
Berlin Cheques on London ..	..20 45½unchgd.
Bar Silver Spot ..	.. 26½ unchgd.
Bar Silver Spot2 months hence	26 5-16 unchgd.
Closing Tone of silver:—Steady.	
Rupee Paper 3½ %	64 5-8 plus ⅛
Exchange on India 30 d-st (Bank buying Rate)	.. 1.3 29-32 unchgd.
Discount. Bank of England Rate 3% since 29th ultimo.	
3½% India Stock (Sterling Loan) ..	92½—½
Discount Bank Bills 3m-st. ..	2 plus 1-16
Discount Indian Bank Bills 6m-st.	1 15-16unchgd
Discount Fine Trade Bills 3 months	2 7-8unchgd
Discount Fine Trade Bills 6 months	3 1-8unchgd
Bar Gold (per oz.)	77-9
Interest day to day loans	7-8—¼
Interest 7 day market loans..	.. 1½ unchgd
Amount withdrawn from the Bank of England about £ 400,000.	

THE BANK OF ENGLAND.

THE BANK OF ENGLAND RETURNS for the week ending yesterday show the following results:—

Total Bullion	£ 43,400,000	Dec. £ 200,000
Public Deposits	£ 10,700,000	Inc. £ 900,000
Other Deposits	£ 51,800,000	Inc. £ 500,000
Govt. Securities	£ 11,300,000	Inc. £ 100,000
Other Securities	£ 36,000,000	Inc.£ 1,800,000
Notes & Gold	£ 33,400,000	Dec. £ 500,000

THE BANK RESERVE is 53 % of the Liabilities

AMERICAN MARKETS.

NEW YORK Feb. 5.

Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports ..	33,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain ..	——
Day's Exports to Continent.. ..	——
Futures at New York March. .	12-14—17
Futures at New York May. .. .	11-83—23
Declined owing to unfavorable cables and to foreign selling.	
Spot Cotton at New York ...	12-65—10
Spot Cotton at New Orleans ..	12 11-16—1/32
Tone of Spot Cotton Quiet	
Futures at New Orleans March. ..	12 41—12
Futures at New Orleans May ..	12-41—16
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality) ..	9½ plus ⅛
Demand Bills	4.86 plus 1/32
Silver Commercial Bars ..	57⅞ unchgd.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 5.

Total Day's Sales at Liverpool ..	8,000
„ Sales on Spec. & for Exp ..	1,000
„ Sales of East Indian.. ..	100
„ Imports..	18.000
Tone of Liverpool Cotton Spot :—Good business done—unchanged.	
„ „ Futures Quiet Steady.	
Tone of Manchester Market:— Buyers only taking current requirements.	
Mid. Americans	7.05—2 d.
Egyptian F.G.F.	9.50 unchgd.
New York 11 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time.) ..March	12.24—7
May	11.94—12
New York Official noon call March	12.20—11
May	11.92—14
New Orleans 10 a.m March	12.45—8
May	12.49—8

CLOSING PRICES.

Months	To-day's price.
F. M.	6.64—3
M. A.	6.66—3
A. M.	6.63—3
M. J.	6.63—2
J. J.	6.59—2
J. A.	6.56—1
A. S.	6.16 unchgd.
S. O.	6.31—1
O. N.	6.22—1
N. D.	6.18—1

MISCELLANEOUS MARKET REPORT.

LONDON, Feb. 5.

WHEAT.

Choice White Karachi, per 492lbs. C.I.F. Jan.-Feb.; Hull moninal unchanged	37½
F.A.Q. Red Karachi per 492lbs. C.I.F. nominal dull.	
South American Rozario Santa Fe—62lbs. no sellers.	
Barletta Russo—62½lbs. no sellers	
South Australian Feb.-March; sellers unchanged	35½
Victorian Feb.-March; sellers unchanged	35½
New South Wales Feb.-March; sellers unchanged	35½

SEEDS.

Rapeseed, Yellow Cawnpore 416lbs. 85 % ex-Ship no sellers.	
Rapeseed, Yellow Guzerat, 416lbs. ex-Ship March April May Antwerp nominal unchanged	53
Rapeseed, Brown, 416lbs. ex-Ship March April May; Dunkirk value firmer	48plus ½
Linseed Bombay per 416lbs. ex-Ship Feb.-March; Antwerp nominal quiet but steady unchanged	48½
Linseed Calcutta Feb.-March; London sellers quiet	47.3plus 3d
Linseed Argentine (La Plata) Feb.-March Hamburg done quiet but steady	42¼—¼
Bombay Cottonseed Feb.-March; Hull sellers easier unchanged	5.17.6

METALS.

Standard Copper G.M.B.	£66—¾
Copper Braziers	£80½—½
Yellow Metal unchanged	6⅞

FREIGHT.

Coals:—Cardiff to Bombay Canal nominal unchanged	9.0
Arrivals:—"Rabenfels" "Reditalia"	

SUGAR.

German granulated Sugar C. & F. India (Double bags) sellers April Aug. firmer only moderate biz	12.10½plus ¾
Hungarian Crystals Sugar C. & F. India nominal March; no business	11.10½plus ¾
German Beet-root 88 % sellers Feb.	9.4plus 1d
German Beet-root 88 % sellers May	9.6½plus ¾
Opened firm and dearer closed quiter	
E.A.R. & Similar Crystals C. & F. India sellers March-July steady not much doing	13.4½plus⅜
Mauritius Crystals C. & F. Calcutta February value unchanged	11.4½
Mauritius Crystals C. & F. Bombay February value dull unchanged	11.3
Raw Java Nos, 16-18 C. & F. Calcutta Jan.-March; value unchanged	11.3
Raw Java, C. & F. Bombay and Karachi Jan.-March; value unchanged	11.4½
Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta Jan.-March; value unchanged	12.9
Fine White Java, C. & F. Bombay and Karachi Jan.-March; value no business unchanged	12.10½

RUBBER.

Para Rubber Feb.-March; value quiet but steady unchanged	3.1½

MANCHESTER COTTON PIECE-GOODS & YARN MARKET REPORT.

(From Our Correspondent.)

BOMBAY, Feb. 6.

Retail enquiry has been active, particularly in staple goods. The general condition of the Market shows little improvement. A few well-known European houses have got rid of some large lots in different lines held on their account, at prices which have necessarily left the firm in heavy losses. These cheap sales, it is not possible, will allow any very fair margin to the buyers. They have in fact effected the Market prices of similar styles. Some of the Home reports whilst detailing the recent activity of Indian Markets still dictate caution. As already reported the Market has not hesitated to take advantage of low prices, in some cases with a view to average, whilst other purchases being of styles out of stock. It is to be hoped that the average idea will pay the dealer, and scarcity of styles again have not been overdone. General buying is poor, but one cannot say to what extent the necessary caution in the recent purchases has been practised.

Greys have been selling well, retail enquiry being active, whilst wholesale demand to some little extent is visible. Some large lines in these have been on cables particularly in heavier cloths, but Manchester quotations have been firmer, and deliveries not quite so favourable. In Whites, a well-known European house who were offering a lot of 27 inches 18 yards, 16 by 14 Counts Nansooks at 2/3½ ex duty, were compelled to dispose of the same, about 90 cases, at 2/3 ex duty, a part of it being in Spot, and the balance for shipment January-February. In 58 inches by 20 yards staple quality Mulls of a large European house, has been experiencing a gradual fall in price, this week there being a further reduction of ½ anna a piece. It is to be regretted that in spite of the light stocks of other importers, holders of the same are unable to maintain the prices. Thus there appears very remote chances of realizing a rise in price for the quality, as was fully expected some time back. In Jaconets, it is understood, there have been several offers on cables through a European house, for their well-known marks in 40 by 20 yards, at cheap prices and shipment April-May and July-August. In the same dimension, a European house have sold a ready small lot at about 4/10 ex duty. Prints, Fancies and dyed goods continue showing very quiet moving, though at this time of the year, a better demand generally prevails. Prices for Chocolates and para reds have shown a declining tendency. A well-known European house, that was said to be holding a heavy lot in Chocolates, as also about 100 cases of low white grounds, are reported to have been able to sell these at a loss. Dhoties show a decent retail enquiry, and we hear several offers in small lots are on cables, but business in any appreciable quantities is not reported.

Yarns.—Then tendency of the Market is quiet, and though purchases of late have been heavy, demand is in no way very active. In Double Yarns, cross reels were again in demand, and local Mulls have taken up a fair quantity of these. Mercerised Yarn move slowly, and even the small sales show hardly any profit, considering the loss in interest.

CALCUTTA MARKET REPORT.

(From Our Correspondent.)

CALCUTTA, Feb. 5.

EXCHANGE.—The Exchange rates are firm to-day, but there is little doing.

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—Government Paper went at Rs. 95-12 for cash and Rs. 95-13 for the forward position.

BILLS.—According to anticipations Councils ruled higher yesterday backed as they were by a strong demand, and tenderers at minimum rates for Bills and for Telegraphic Transfers received only two per cent. of their application. Bombay took Bills to the value of Rs. 2,70,000 and Telegraphic Transfers to the extent of Rs. 44,50,000. Calcutta took of the former Rs. 1,00,000 and of the latter Rs. 27,40,000. Madras was last on the list with Rs. 70,000 and Rs. 23,00,000 respectively.

SHARES AND JUTE.—There is nothing doing of any importance in the Local Share Market. For baled Jute Rs. 77 is now the figure with buyers standing out.

After the stress and worry of a busy day at the office take a dose of Stearns' Wine of Cod Liver Extract. It infuses a new strength and energy.

When you go visiting—don't have a headache, and be out of sorts. Carry Stearns' Headache Cure, make your stay pleasant. Headache relieved immediately.

BOMBAY MARKET.

(From our Correspondents.)

BOMBAY, Feb. 6.

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Packages	Rs.	From	Bank.
9 boxes gold and sovs.	4,01,250 / 37,500	London	Supdt. P. & O.
2 boxes sovs.	4,80,000	„	Chartered;
25 boxes gold and sovs.	16,97,280 / 45,000	„	National.
1 box gold	75,000	„	Honkong.
187 bars silver	3,75,000	Shanghai	Russo-Asiatic.

EXCHANGE.

The Market is firm and there has been some enquiry for T. T. and Demand at our quotations. Bills are still very scarce.

We quote:—

	s.	d.
BANKS SELLING—		
T. T. ready ..	1	4 1-8
D. D. mail	1	4 1-8
T. T. forward, Mar. ..	1	4 1.16
BANKS BUYING—		
Private D. D. ready ...	1	4 3-16
Credits 3 m-s ready ...	1	4 9-32
„ „ forward, May.	1	4 3-16
„ 6 m-s ready ...	1	4 3-8
Francs 3 m-s ready ..		171¼
Marks „ „ ...		139½
60 dys Hongkong ...		139½
„ „ Shanghai ...		188½
„ „ Japan		144¼

COUNCIL BILLS.

At the Periodical Biddings on Wednesday last for 100 lakhs allotments were made of:—

4.40 lakhs Bills at 1s. 4 1/16d. (minimum rate), and 95.60 lakhs T. T. at 1s. 4 3/32d. (minimum rate) tenders receiving 2 per cent. The total amount sold during the week ending on Tuesday evening last was 139.10 lakhs. The amount to be allotted next week is 120 lakhs.

Some extras were taken at 1/32d. higher than the above rates.

The mail steamer which arrived here today brings the following Council Bills:—

Calcutta .....Rs.	16,00,000
Bombay .....Rs.	5,40,000
Madras .....Rs.	1,10,000
Total ..... Rs.	22,50,000

The mail steamer which arrives on the 13th February brings the following Council Bills:—

Calcutta .....Rs.	3,30,000
Bombay .....Rs.	4,00,000
Madras .....Rs.	70,000
Total ..... Rs.	8,00,000

The mail steamer which arrives on the 20th February brings the following Council Bills:—

Calcutta .....Rs.	1,00,000
Bombay .....Rs.	2,10,000
Madras .....Rs.	4,00,000
Total ..... Rs.	7,10,000

IMPORTS OF TREASURE FOR BOMBAY.

The mail steamer which arrived here today brings from London:—

£80,000 Bar Silver.
£180,000 Bar Gold.
£10,000 Gold Coin.

The mail steamer which arrives here on the 13th February brings from London:—

£150,000 Bar Silver.
£140,000 Bar Gold.
£10,000 Gold Coin.

The mail steamer which arrives here on the 20th February brings from London:—

£110,000 Bar Silver.
£190,000 Bar Gold.
£10,000 Gold Coin.

BANK OF BOMBAY WEEKLY STATEMENT.

The following is the position of the Bank of Bombay for the week ending on Saturday last as compared with the previous week, in lakhs and decimals.

Statement of the position of the Bank of Bombay for the week ending 5th February. 1914, compared with last week in lakhs and decimals:—

LIABILITIES.	Rs. Inc.	Dec.
Public Deposits at Head Office ..	..	.10
Public Deposits at Branches.....	..	5.09
Other Deposits	46.86	1 ..
Port Bills	..	..
Sundries	..	.2
ASSETS.		
Government Securities.	..	2.0
Other Authorised Securities	..	.45
Credits on Government and other Authorised Securities		5.30
Loans on do. do.	5.08	..
Bills discounted and purchased ...	2.41	..
Dead Stock	..	..
Stamps	..	.01
Bullions	..	.09
Balances with other Banks	2.83	..
Sundries	..	.25
Cash.....	28.62	..

BULLION.

Bar Silver in London was unchanged for Ready and for Delivery at 26½ and 26 5/66 respectively. The Market opened steady at 76-11 for the first Settlement and has remained practically unchanged during the day, closing for all Deliveries as under. A moderate business is reported, the up-country demand being fair.

We quote:—	Rs.	a.	p.
English bar gold	23	15	3
Australian bar gold	23	14	9
Sovereigns	15	0	0
Silver (cum duty) ready.....	77	0	0
1st Settlement ..	76	11	0
3rd Settlement.....	76	6	0

Exports of Bar Silver from Bombay by Rail on 4th February 1914.

	Bars.	Ounces.
G. I. P. Railway	104	119,170
B. B. & C. I. Railway	43	50,914

GOVERNMENT PAPER.

The Paper Market did not present any hustle nor activity to-day and the rates stood steady in the vicinity of Rs. 95-14 throughout the day for 27th February delivery. A very moderate amount of business was done during the day.

4 per cent. Port Trust Bonds changed hands in a lot at Rs. 102-8.

SHARES.

The Cotton Mill share stood dull depressed to-day with a limited business.

Davids stood quiet at Rs. 475.
Fazulbhai declined to Rs. 443-12.
Madhavji dropped to Rs. 1,145.
Currimbhai stood at Rs. 226-4.
New Great Easterns at Rs. 225.
Crescent changed hands at Rs. 115.

Bombay-Burma Trading shares declined to Rs. 902-8.

Tata Iron and Steel Ordinary shares changed hands at Rs. 75 in the morning but at the close improved to Rs. 76. Deferred declined to Rs. 124 during the close of the day, but recovered to Rs. 128.

Tata Iron and Steel Preference shares stood at Rs. 156-8.

Tata Hydro Ordinary shares declined to Rs. 1,050 x.d. and Preference to Rs. 910 x.d.

Ahmedabad-Prantij Ry. shares changed hands at Rs. 690 and Tapti-Valley shares at Rs. 592-8.

Sind Light Ry. shares were placed at Rs. 149.

BOMBAY CHAMBER OF COMMERCE WEEKLY COTTON STATISTICS.

Receipt of various growths of Cotton at Bombay to date compared with the corresponding periods of the previous Season:—

Description.	Receipts for the week	Total since 1st dept. 1913.	Total same time last year.
	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.
Khandeish ..	24,674	252,684	141,855
Central India ..	12,063	80,824	24,005
Barsee and Nagar ..	10,260	121,006	55,525
Berar ..	22,491	218,729	107,130
Central Provinces ..	17,503	139,428	107,681
Total Comrat ..	88,000	812,662	525,846
Dholleras ..	9,161	68,249	58,130
Broach ..	2,991	4,145	4,025
Compta and Dharwar ..	393	40,756	21,975
Westerns ..	559	19,821	30,358
Bengals (N.W Provinces).	15,048	432,699	230,231
Bengals (Rajputana) ..	7,591	85,295	43,371
Sind ..	3,137	35,099	59,485
Persian ..	97	617	872
American ..	nil	2,180	20,025
Egyptian ..	143	780	940
Other sorts ..	10	23	1,079
Total ..	128,854	1,484,095	1,052,134

BOMBAY COTTON TRADE ASSOCIATION WEEKLY COTTON STATISTICS

	Bales. 1913-14	Bales 1912-13.	Bales. Differences.
Receipts for the week	123,854	95,603	plus 31,251
Receipt from 1st Sept. 5th February. ..	1,484,095	1,052,134	plus 431,961
Shipments for the week Europe ..	34,892	7,550	plus 27,342
China Japan and Coast Ports ..	93,337	22,038	„ 76,299
Total ..	128,229	29,589	„ 103,641
Total Shipment from 1st Sept. to 4th Feb. ..			
Europe ..	427,804	130,695	plus 29,7108
China ..	7,052	3,854	„ 4,113
Japan ..	457,025	244,242	„ 194,410
Coast Ports ..	10,715	9,147	„ 1,568
Total ..	883,615	389,772	plus 493,843
Afloat in harbour Europe ..	13,856	7,304	plus 6,552
China Japan, and Coast Ports ..	21,460	66,936	— 45,534

Total exports from Bombay by G. I. P. Railway from 1st Sept. to 17th Jan. 4,910 bales.
Total exports Bombay B. B. & C. I. Railway from 1st Sept. to 24th January, 3,387 bales

STOCK OF COTTON IN BOMBAY.

Estimated stock on 1st Sept. 1913	625,000	bales.
Receipts from 1st Sept. 1913 to 5th Feb. 1914 ..	1,484,095	„
	2,109,095	„
Less shipments from 1st Sept. 1913 to 5th Feb. 1914 ..	883,615	„
	1,225,480	„
Less afloat in harbour ..	35,256	„
	1,190,224	„
Less estimated mill consumption and up country by rail.	452,200	„
Stock in Bombay in all hands on morning of 5th Feb. 1914	738,224	„

COTTON.

Moderate fluctuations have marked the course of the Home Markets during the past week but the tendency has been downwards. Nothing of special interest has occurred, and on balancing for the week prices in New York are about 28 points lower and in New Orleans 21 points lower. Spot Cotton in the former Market is 20 points down, and in the latter 3/8 down.

The Spot demand in Liverpool has been good. Spinners have been the principal buyers. The Continent has bought New Crop futures to a moderate extent. Private cables as to the future course of the Market are conflicting, but it appears unlikely that "bulls" will take any definite action until they see a more favourable opening for operations. Receipts at the U. S. Ports continue large and are about 250,000 bales in excess of last year to date. Exports to Great Britain and the Continent are 5,929,000 bales against 6,166,000 bales last year. The tone of the Home Markets at the close is easier and "bears" have again made some heavy short sales in New York notwithstanding the low prices ruling.

The Local Market has been irregular, particularly for Broach. During the early part of the week Good Broach declined from Rs. 286 to Rs. 276, while other descriptions gave way Rs. 5 to Rs. 6. From Rs. 276 Good Broach advanced to Rs. 283 on speculators buying in the bazaar. Last evening the rate was Rs. 282½ and this morning the opening price was Rs. 278. A fairly large business has been done during the week in Good and Fine Broach March, and Fine Khamgaon-Akola March, as also in Fine M. G. Bengal and Khandeish for the same delivery. Export houses have been settling March contracts, and Commission houses have been sellers and buyers of various descriptions on orders from up-country. The difference between Good Broach March and Fine Khamgaon-Akola March narrowed to Rs. 40, but is now Rs. 42.

B. C. T. A. QUOTATIONS.

Growths.	Super Fine.	Fine.	Fully Good.	Good	Delivery.
I.G. Bengals ..	..	203	193	..	Ready.
M.G. Bengals ..	..	206	197	..	Ready.
M.G. Scind-Punjab ..	..	202	194	..	Ready.
M.G. Khandesh ..	..	..	..	..	Ready.
M.G. Ilingunghat Wardha ..	..	263	..	..	Ready.
M.G. Nagpore, Kamptee ..	..	258	..	..	Ready
M.G. Yeotmahl ..	..	239	..	..	Ready.
M.G. Dhamangaum, Pool aum ..	..	243	..	..	Ready.
M.G. Akola, Khamgaum "Fair Staple" ..	..	236	..	..	Ready.
M.G. Amraoti ..	..	238	..	..	Ready.
M.G. Broach ..	..	..	..	..	Mar. 25th.
do. ..	..	279	..	277	.. 15-25
M.G. Muttia ..	..	212	198	..	Ready.

The market has been daull with little business doing and free sellers Good Broach closes at Rs. 275 and fine Khamgaon Akola March Rs. 232 Fully good Bengal March is Rs. 194.

LIVERPOOL OPENER.

Opening Tone	Easy.
Estimated Sales	8,000
Total Imports	33,000

Future delivery prices:—

Months	To-day's price.
F. M.	6.57 — 7
M. A.	6.59 „ 7
A. M.	6.56 „ 7
M. J.	6.56 „ 7
J. J.	6.52 „ 7
J. A.	6.49 „ 7
A. S.	6.39 „ 7
S O	6.27 „ 4
O. N.	6.19 „ 3

WEEK'S RECEIPTS.

The following are the Receipts of Cotton produce and principal Food Grains into Bombay for the week ending yesterday at 6 p.m.:—

Cotton	126,854	Bales
Wheat	43,711	Cwts.
Linseed	22,276	„
Rape, Rai, etc.	1,265	„
Gingelyseed	72,561	„
Poppyseed	75	„
Groundnuts	48,101	„
Castorseed	36,798	„
Rice	18,679	„
Myrabollams	16,515	„
Cottonseed	133,754	„
Mowraseed	570	„
Gram	5,834	„
Jowar	26,352	„
Maize	353	„
Barley	189	„

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

Wheat:—The Market has fluctuated within a narrow range during the week, with a slightly easier tendency. Light rain is reported in some districts which will benefit the crop slightly. There is a small business doing amongst local operators, but exporters are out of the Market.

Quotations:—
White Pessi, 85 p. c. Rs. 5 9 0 R. T.
White Cawnpore ... Rs. 5 8 0 R. T.
White Delhi May ... Rs. 5 14 6 R. T.

Linseed:—The Market has been quiet, and no business of importance has been transacted between European firms and local dealers. Local speculators are following Home advices, and are the chief sellers at current rates in anticipation of a further fall in prices. The enquiry for ready is poor.

Quotations:—
Bold Brown Ready ... Rs. 7 11 0 B. T.
Bold Brown May ... Rs. 8 10 9 R. T.

Rapeseed:—Under reports of the Indian crop suffering from drought new crop rates are steady. Light showers in the Punjab have done little good to the crop. At the present high level of prices for new crop business with Europe is impracticable.

Quotations:—
Brown Cawnpore Ready Rs. 7 11 0 B. T.
Sellers Cawnpore Ready Rs. 8 14 0 B. T.
Brown Delhi May ..... Rs. 8 14 9 R. T.

Teelseed:—Prices are easier. The tone of the Market is quiet and Exporters are doing little.

Quotations:—
Bold White 85 p. c. Rs. 56 0 0
Mughi ..... Rs. 53 0 0
Red Khandwa ..... Rs. 52 0 0
Red Jubbulpore ... Rs. 49 8 0
Black Kutni ..... Rs. 44 8 0

Groundnuts:—This Market is also quiet and prices are easier.

Quotations:—
Bold ..... Rs. 47 0 0
Small ..... Rs. 46 0 0

Castorseed:—The Market is stead with a moderate business doing in ready.

Quotations:—
Ready Madras ..... Rs. 34 8 0
Ready Guzerat ..... Rs. 33 8 0
April-May ..... Rs. 6 14 6 R. T.

Poppyseed:—The Market is dull and prices are unchanged.

Quotation:—
Ready ..... Rs. 10 2 0 B. T.

Mowraseed:—Quiet and easier.

Quotation:—
Ready ..... Rs. 7 14 0 B. T.

FREIGHTS.

The Market is quiet and the following business has been reported during the week:—

Genoa:—About 1,500 tons April to June at 12s. 6d. l. s., 13s. 6d. seeds, 14s. cotton.

Hamburg:—3,000 tons July to December at 14s. 6d. s. c.

Hull:—About 9,000 tons March to June at 11s. 6d. l. s.

Antwerp:—About 1,000 tons February-March at 11s. 6d. l. s., 13s. 6d. s. c.

Charters:—The following are reported:—

S. S. Manchester Miller:—Full cargo Ore, Bombay to Barrow at 15s. 6d. March.

S. S. Baronmeu:—Full cargo Ore, Bombay to United States at 17s. 6d. March.

S. S. King George:—To two P. P., including French Ports at 17s.

S. S. Strathleven:—To one P. P. at 16s. 3d., two P. P. at 16s. 9d. Option Dunkirk and Havre at 6d. more, February-March.

Rates are as under:—

February.

Antwerp.—11s. 6d. l.s., 13s. 6d. s.c.
Dunkirk.—11s. 6d. l.s., 13s. 6d. s.c.
Havre.—13s. l.s., 14s. s.c.
Hamburg.—13s. 6d. l.s., 14s. s., 14s. 6d. c.
London.—12s. l.s., 14s. s.c.
Liverpool.—12s. l.s., 13s. s.c.
Marseilles.—12s. l.s., 13s. s.c.
Genoa.—12s. l.s., 13s. s.c.
Hull.—11s. l.s.

PETROLEUM.

The following are to-day's rates for the Standard Oil Coy's brands:—

Snowflake Brand 150o Amer Rs. 6-0-2 per case
White Rose „ 150o „ „ 5-12-2 „ „
Chester „ 75o „ „ 5-2-2 „ „
Devoe's Imp. Brt. „ 76o „ „ 5-0-2 „ „
Monkey „ 125o „ „ 4-15-2 „ „
Tiger „ 125o „ „ 4-15-2 „ „
White Camelia in tins „ 125o „ „ 4-6-0 „ 2 tins
Elephant Bulk in tins „ 125o „ „ 4-6-0 „ „
Elephant Bulk without tins „ 125o „ „ 3-12-0 per 8 Imp. Gal.
Camel in tin „ 125o „ „ 4-6-0 per 2 tin

The following are to-day's rates for the Burmah Oil Co. Ltd's products:—

Bazar rates. Delivery charges extra.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Kerosine Oil Waterlily per case of 2 tins	5	4	0
„ „ Firefly „ „ „ „	5	1	0
„ „ Chaker „ two tins	4	6	0
„ „ „ „ 8 gallons	3	12	0
„ „ Victoria „ two tins	3	11	6
„ „ „ „ 8 gallons	3	1	6
Burmah Wax 1st quality, per pound	0	4	0
„ „ 2nd „ „ „	0	3	6
Candles per pound.	0	4	0

The following are to-day's rates for the Asiatic Petroleum Co, Limited brands:—

Rising Sun Brand Bulk Loose per unit ... ... „	Rs. 3	14	0
Rising Sun Brand New Tins per pair ... ... „	4	8	0
Dear Brand Bulk Loose per unit „	3	12	0
Dear Brand New Tins per pair „	4	6	0
Bull Brand Bulk Loose per unti „	3	7	6
Bull Brand New Tins per air „	4	1	6
Swan Brand Bulk Loose per unit „	3	2	6
Swan Brand New Tins per pair „	3	12	6
Anchor Tins per pair ... ... „	4	9	0
Shell 150 Cases per case ... „		——	
Anchor Cases per case ... ... „	5	1	0
Rising Sun Cases per case ... „	4	15	0

PREVENT YOUR FOOD REPEATING.

FOOD FERMENTATION AND ACIDITY ARE THE CAUSE.

"I can taste that bacon I had for breakfast," you often hear a person say. "Oranges always repeat on me," another will remark, or "I can't eat tomatoes without tasting them for hours afterwards." These people will blame the food and not their stomachs. But there are hundreds who can eat bacon, oranges and tomatoes without any bad effect. The reason is quite simple. For instance, your stomach may in the ordinary way possess more acidity than your brother's or your sister's, so that when you take aciduous foods, this acidity becomes excessive, causing the food to ferment in your stomach. When this fermentation sets in, objectionable gases collect in the stomach, filling and distending it and causing an uncomfortable full-up feeling after meals. These gases rise to the mouth as the food ferments, and that is what is known as repeating food. This condition is not the fault of the stomach—there is no disease, and no medicine is required. The fault is with the acidity in the food we eat. If this acid can be neutralised, all these disagreeable and annoying conditions would no longer exist—the fermentation would be prevented. This can be done effectively by taking a teaspoonful of bisurated magnesia in a quarter glass of warm water after each meal. The dose should be repeated fifteen minutes later if required, but in most cases relief will be instant. Any chemist will supply you with bisurated magnesia—note the name carefully,—and it is very easy and quite pleasant to take.

The above-mentioned ingredients may be obtained from any chemist, or direct from Kemp & Co., Ltd., of Bombay.

POTATOES HAVE EYES.

Oh, that they could only read a few of the telling testimonials that are pouring in to us through the post for

SQUIBB'S AGUE SPECIFIC

the never-failing cure for Malaria and other fevers!

"Your Squibb's Mixture seems to work like magic here and is fast making a name" write Edward St. Rose and Co, from Mombasa. Of course we do not want you to believe in magic, but

NONE SO BLIND

as those who would not see.

Even Prejudice will give place to Preference where Squibb is concerned.

"I am generally prejudiced against patent medicines, but QUIBB'S I have found handy and effective in all kinds of fever."—REV. M G. GOLDSMITH, Hyderabad, Dec.

MADON SONS & Co.,
"The Popular Chemists of India"
CRAWFORD MARKET,
BOMBAY.

THE PRIDE OF INDIA

to be given away free
Worth a fortune to anybody!!

Do you like to penetrate the motives and sentiments of persons around you?
Do you like to fathom the minds of those you meet in business or Society?
Do you value control over others?
Do you value the power to conquer pain and banish sickness, to reform a misguided friend, to gain business success, to win profit, position and happiness?
If you do you must send for this book which we give away free to advertise the

LATENT LIGHT CULTURE,
Tinnevelly, S. India.

Do post a card now.

Mr. MANILAL H. UDANI,
M.A., LL.B., F.L.L.C.,
Secretary, The Latent Light Culture
PANNALAL TERRACES, GRANT ROAD, BOMBAY.

A STERLING
NEW YEAR TIP.
"LOOK WELL AND FEEL BETTER"

How? Do as thousands have done in the past, are doing now and will be doing in the future. Begin now by creating a healthy Stomach, relishing and at the same time digesting all you eat, thus avoiding the formation of flatulence, heartburn, acid eructations, distension after meals, etc. Results easily attained by taking **"Acoridine"** the infallible indigestion cure. Prepared from harmless vegetable ingredients so as to be taken with perfect safety by young and old. Price **Re. 1-4** per bottle.

BEYNON & CO.,
COLABA.

SPORTING NEWS.

RUGBY FOOTBALL.

THE EVOLUTION OF THE FORWARD.

The aspect of every national game must inevitably change in the course of years, and Rugby football is no exception to this rule. In no department of the game has there been a greater change than in the relations between forwards and backs, says "The Times."

In the early days of Rugby football three-fourths of the 20 players were forwards. The backs consisted of two half-backs, or "dodgers," who played on individual game, running and dodging their way through their opponents whenever they got a chance. The solitary three-quarters back and the two full-backs played a purely defensive game—except for an occasional drop at goal—their duty being to kick and collar. The characteristic feature of forward play then, as now, was the formation of the scrummage, which was originally defined as taking place when "all who have closed round on their respective sides endeavour to push their opponents back, and by kicking the ball to drive it in the direction of the opposite goal line." In those days weight and strength were the most desirable attributes of a forward; speed was unnecessary. "Hacking over" and tripping were permitted, passing and heeling were unknown.

In 1877 the number of players was reduced to 15, and the immediate result was a more open style of forward play and the formation of scrummages with heads down. In this respect the evolution of the scrummager has been in direct contradistinction to the evolution of man. Whereas the natural attitude of primitive man was a stooping one from which he gradually assumed the erect posture, the scrummager started in an upright position, and subsequently learned to bend his back in order to watch more closely the movements of the ball. Following on this, forwards began to break up the scrummages more quickly and to take their share in the tackling. Dribbling, which had been rarely seen, became a prominent feature in forward play.

THE INTRODUCTION OF PASSING.

The next great change was due to the introduction of passing about 1878. The Blackheath Club were the first to demonstrate its use, while Harry Vassall and the late Arthur Budd were the two players who had most to do with making passing a success. This passing was at first confined to the forwards; it was not until later that the backs also began to pass to each other. The improvement in forward play had now made it so dangerous a means of attack that a corresponding strengthening of the defence was needed, so that a second three-quarter back was added in 1882 and a third a little later. Then, when A. Rotherham revolutionized half-back play and showed how a half-back could open up the game by feeding his three-quarter backs with passes, the position of the latter as an offensive, as well as defensive, player was firmly established.

HEELING AND HOOKING.

The natural result of this was an increased demand for opportunities for the backs, which was met by the growth of the practice of heeling the ball out. Over this a great controversy raged, many insisting that it was contrary to the spirit of the game, because all the forwards put themselves off-side by the act of heeling. Even as late as 1889 a well-known player and authority on the game wrote "from a forward's point of view heeling it out must be considered shirking." The method of heeling was different at first from tha in vogue now. Instead of hooking the ball back directly it is placed in the scrummage and then at once heeling it out, the two sets of forwards put their whole weight into their work in the endeavour to "get in the first shove" the moment the ball was put in, and when they had their opponents on the move they would push forward, either leaving the ball behind for the half-back to pick up or else actively heeling it out. As both halfbacks played at the base of the scrummage then the ball might come out on either side. This made the heeling slower, but on the other hand it obliged all the forwards to do their fair share of the pushing and gave the half-back a better chance of getting the ball out to the three-quarter line without interference from the opposing forwards.

The present plan of rapid heeling is rather inclined to encourage "winging" by forwards, as there is not the same necessity for honest pushing by all. While it cannot be denied that a clever forward can often be of great assistance to the three-quarter backs in their passing movements, yet there is a danger of this being overdone and of "too many cooks spoiling the broth"—the wing three-quarter backs may be crowded out too close to the touch lines, and the combination of the three-quarter back line may be upset. S. M. J. Woods and F. Evershed are examples of the best type of wing forwards; they were very quick in breaking away and helping the backs and yet put their whole weight into the scrummages.

"FEET UP."

The "four three-quarter back" game evolved by the genius of A. J. Gould increased the demand for constant and rapid heeling, and so great became the anxiety of the forwards to secure possession of the ball in the scrummages that it was often impossible for the half-back to put the ball in at all owing to the number of "pawing" legs in the way. This evil became so great that in 1902 the Rugby Union imposed the penalty of a free kick for lifting a foot from the ground before the ball has been put into the scrummage. The New Zealand team during their tour in 1905 showed to what perfection the art of "hooking" can be brought, and it is to them that we owe the term "hookers" applied to the forwards in the front row of the scrummage who hook the ball back. It is quite usual now for one or more forwards to be selected for an international team principally for their prowess in hooking.

During the time when the four three-quarter back system was on its trial the device of wheeling by forwards became very popular, and it is still in use, though not with the same precision as in former days. The usual plan adopted was for the first row of forwards to push towards one side while the rest of the pack broke away from the scrummage on the other side with the ball at their feet.

As to the future of forward play—it is impossible to foretell what may happen, but it is certain that no previous time has the forward played so important a part, both in attack and defence, as he does now, and at no time has there been such a demand for fast forwards. It is to be hoped that, whatever changes come over the game, the art of dribbling by forwards will not be allowed to fall into abeyance. As all backs know, there is no more difficult thing to cope with in Rugby football than a combined dribbling rush by fast and determined forwards.

LORD WILLINGDON AT KARACHI.

Photo by I. Sequira, Karachi.

His Excellency addressing the winners of the Edulj Dinshaw Challenge Cup at the conclusion of the Football Tournament.

RACING IN ENGLAND.

ENTRIES FOR THE SPRING HANDICAPS.

LINCOLNSHIRE HANDICAP.

To be run Wednesday, 25th March. Distance—One mile.

Brancepeth	a	Tuxedo	5
Cheerful	4	Sir Bold	a
Surge	4	Ormachus	a
Royal Weaver	4	Spanish Prince	a
Cuthbert	5	Blue Stone	4
Aghdoe	4	Radiant	4
Mediator	5	Sun Yat	4
Light Brigade	4	Happy Warrior.	3
Young Pegasus	4	Dunholm	5
Sir Martin	a	Jarnac II	5
Cigar	6	Pintadeau	5
Moscato	a	Nassau	4
Lord Annandale.	4	Short Grass	6
Bonbon Rose	5	Courtisan II.	6
Aldegond	4	Romeo	6
Kunck-na-Corriga	5	Ultimus	a
Puro	4	Long Set	a
Eton Boy	6	Maiden Erlegh	5
Lall	4	St. Gall	4
Outram	5	Perceival Keene	4
Berrilldon	5	Cyklon	4
Prevoyant	5	High Rock	4

Fifty-eight entries.

CITY AND SUBURBAN.

To be run Wednesday, 22nd April. Distance—One mile and a quarter.

Rather Bolder	4	Blue Stone	4
Candytuft	6	Sun Yat	4
Talana Hill	5	White Magic	4
Royal Weaver	4	Happy Warrior.	3
Bachelor's Wedding	4	Welsh Beau	3
Aghdoe	4	China Cock	4
Early Hope	5	Halos	4
Cincinnatus	3	Mohacz	5
Scots Saint	5	Tuxedo	5
Thistleton	4	Tinklebell	4
Sir Martin	a	Jameson	4
Bonbon Rose	5	Peter the Hermit	3
Moscato	a	Lovewood	4
Jarnac II.	5	Orgbi	3
Wrack	5	Pictorial	3
Saxham Boy	3	Drinmore	6
Limon	5	Nassau	4
Fiz-Yama	5	Cyklon	4
Braxted	6	Ambassador	3
Sands of Time	4	Kheri	3
Lorenzo	5	Romeo	6
Census	4	Maiden Erlegh	5
Sir Bold	a	Long Set	a
Fitzrichard	4	Seremond	4

Apart ...4

Forty-nine entries.

JUBILEE HANDICAP.

To be run Saturday, 9th May. Distance.—One mile and a quarter.

Florist	4	Junior	5
Cheerful	4	The Currah	4
Roseworthy	4	Sands of Time	4
Solomon's Mine	4	Braxted	6
Talana Hill	5	Blue Stone	4
Bachelor's Wedding	4	White Magic	4
Royal Weaver	4	China Cock	4
Birlingham	4	Halos	4
Ben Wyvis	4	Tuxedo	5
Stedfast	6	Mohacz	5
Light Brigade	4	Berrilldon	5
Young Pegasus	4	Queen's Parade.	4
Diadumenos	4	Pictorial	3
Fairy King	4	Nassau	4
Thistleton	4	Drinmore	6
Sir Martin	a	Knight's Key	4
Bonbon Rose	5	Tinklebell	4
Cigar	6	Seremond	4
Moscato	a	Long Set	a
Prue	4	Maiden Erlegh	5
Etheric	5	Grey Barbarian.	5
Great Sport	4	Cyklon	4
Battle Jack	5	Kheri	3
Fitzrichard	4	Ambassador	3

Earldom ...4

Forty-nine entries.

For other Sporting News see page 7.

BOMBARDIER WELLS.

Photo by Central News.

Undergoing special training.

Forty-four entries.

QUEEN'S PRIZE.

To be run Monday, 13th April. Distance—One mile and a half.

Sandwort	5	Warmint	5
Lovewood	4	Ben Wyvis	4
Major Symons	5	Willaura	4
Workgirl	4	Sphere of Influence	3
Knight's Key	4	Entebbe	4
Wavebird	a	Bonfire	5
St. Ruth	4	Dalmatian	a
Fantasio	5	Scots Saint	5
Ruapuna	6	Farakabad	6
Manilla	4	Moscato	a
Roy Barker	4	Fiz Yama	5
Evening Pleasure	4	Warbine	5
Queensland	4	Kingsborough	4
Seremond	4	Florentino	5
Candytuft	6	China Cock	4
Breadwood	4	Fitzrichard	4
Wagstaff	5	Lorenzo	5
Thimble Hall	4	Magnifico	4
Surge	4	Crown Jewel	5
Solomon's Mine	4	Balscadden	a
Le Touquet	5	Hare Hill	4
Coligny	4	White Magic	4
Trieste	4	Rivoli	6
Sailaway	5	Irish Marine	6
Viearla	5	Fort	a

Fifty entries.

GREAT METROPOLITAN.

To be run Tuesday, 21st April. Distance—Two miles and a quarter.

Auctioneering	4	Balscadden	a
Last Stand	5	Hare Hill	4
Broadwood	4	Fitzrichard	4
Closheen	6	Ormachus	a
Spoilt Tom	4	Equitable	5
Annecy	5	Magnifico	4
Earldom	4	Stung Again	4
Warmint	5	Agnate	4
Pollen	5	Pilou Pilou	4
Willaura	a	St. Ruth	4
Harry of Hereford	4	Codetta	6
Entebbe	4	Gnu	6
Dalmatian	a	Himan	a
Farakabad	6	Cafe du Monde	4
Charlton	4	Bride Elect	4
Vermouth	4	Covertside	5
Gravelotte	4	Simon the Jester	4
Succubus	6	Martian	4
Warbine	5	Bedwood	5
Dublin Bay	5	Workgirl	4
Ragtime King	5	Spicy Bit	5
Carson	4	Wavebird	a
Vastern	a	Knight's Key	4
Donnithorne	5	Singapore	5
Harvest	4	Fantasio	5
October	4	Anami	6
Greenmeadow	5	Manilla	4
Dallington	5	Roy Barker	4
St. Beuve	5	Brand	4

FREE LIFE READING TO ALL WHO WRITE AT ONCE.

The well-known London Astrologer, Prof. Roxroy, has once more decided to favour the people of this country with Free Test Readings of their lives from his new address in The Hague, Holland.

Prof. Roxroy's fame is so well-known in this country that he hardly needs an introduction from us. His power to read the lives of people, no mattter at what distance they may be, is described as simply marvellous. Even Astrologers of lesser reputation all over the world acknowledge him to be their master, and follow in his footsteps. He tells you what you are capable of, and how you can be successful. He mentions your friends and enemies, and describes the good and bad periods in your life.

His description as to past, present and future events will astonish and help you. All he wants is your name (written by yourself), your birth date, and sex to guide him in his work. Money not necessary. Mention the name of this paper and get a **Trial Reading free.**

Herr Paul Stahmann, an experienced Astrologer, of Ober Niewsadern, Germany, says:

"The Horoscope which Professor Roxroy worked out for me is quite according to the truth. It is a very clever and conscientious piece of work. As an Astrologer myself, I carefully examined his Planetary calculations and indications, and proved that his work in every detail is perfect, and that he is up to date in his science."

Baroness Blanquet, one of the most talented ladies of Paris, says:

"I thank you for my Complete Life Reading, which is really of extraordinary accuracy. I had already consulted several Astrologers, but never before have I been answered with so much truth, or received such complete satisfaction. With sincere pleasure I will recommend you and make your marvellous science known to my friends and acquaintances."

If you want to take advantage of this special offer and obtain a review of your life, simply send your full name and address, the date, month, year, and place of your birth (all clearly written), state whether Mr., Mrs or Miss, and also copy the following verse in your own handwriting:

"Your advice is useful,
So thousands say,
I wish success and happiness;
Will you show me the way?"

If you wish you may enclose 6 annas (stamps of your own country), to pay postage and clerical work. Do not enclose coins in your letter. Send your letter to ROXROY Dept. 1,001, No. 24, Groote Market, The Hague, Holland, Postage to Holland 2½ annas.

Latest Creation of V. Rigaud Paris, Perfumer to the Courts of Spain, Russia, Holland, etc.

LOVE IN A DREAM

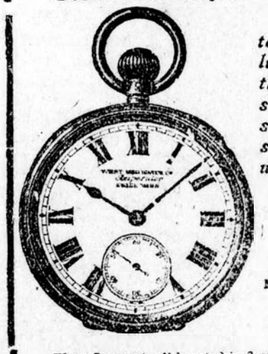
Perfume, a most unique and delicate perfume from Flowers of France; highly concentrated. One drop of this sweet scent represents the ragrance of a basket of fresh flowers. Adopted by fashionable and aristocratic ladies.

Lavender Water—With musk. Made of best Alps lavender and genuine Tonkin. Always the best. See white label and sprinkler and the guarantee of the

WHOLESALE AGENTS:—

V. C. DASTUR & Co.,
Princess Street, **BOMBAY.**

THE WEST END
"IMPERATOR"
Semi-thin Keyless Lever Watch 17' size.



The Imperator is made to suit the taste of those persons who like a light, flat watch, that does not bulge the pocket, nor inconvenience by its size and weight. Although thin and small it is quite substantial and strong enough to stand the roughest usage.

Nickel Silver	...	Rs. 32
Black Oxidised Steel	...	,, 35
Sterling Silver	...	,, 45
18ct. Gold	...	,, 140

Made also in Hunting and Half-Hunting Cases.

GUARANTEED FOR 6 YEARS.

The "Imperator" is rated in 2 positions and is perfectly accurate under all conditions of service.

OUR ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE IS SENT TO ANY ADDRESS.

WEST END WATCH Co.,
BOMBAY & CALCUTTA.

THE NORTHERN CIRCARS LIFE ASSURANCE Co., Ld.,

VIZAGAPATAM.

RUPEE POLICY.

Governed under Life Assurance Act VI of 1912.
Has Deposited 2 lacs Security to Government.

Wanted Agents everywhere on Liberal Commission.

Apply to **Messrs. MITRA BISVAS & Co., Chief Agents.**
CALCUTTA, MADRAS and SILCHAR or to undersigned.

UMACHARAN BISVAS,
Secretary.

A REMARKABLE DISCOVERY!

No Rheumatism. No Gout. No Gravel,

FRUCTISINE.

The Greatest Modern Organic Remedy for All Troubles caused by Uric Acid. Completely cures for ever the following diseases:

Rheumatism	Arthritis	Gout
Nephritic calculi	Gravel	Kidney troubles
Lumbago	Sciatica	Stiffness in the joints, etc., etc., etc.

A Great Tonic and Blood Purifier and specifie for **nervous irritability, depression, headaches, lack of memory,** etc. Equally useful to both the sexes **Highly recommended in cases of obesity.** Made in Europe.

Sole Agents. **Balmukand Ray & Co.,** Ismail Buildings Fort.
(Church Gate St.) BOMBAY.
Sub-Agents: Shroff Bros., Opp. Whiteaways, Fort, Bombay.

MAHAJAN'S VEGETABLE BADSHAHI.

PAIN CURER.

By drinking, as well as by its external application many diseases are cured.
Guaranteed 100 % that this medicine is the best of all.
SOLD EVERYWHERE
Rupee 1. per Bottle. Postage extra.
Sole Agents.
C. C. MAHAJAN & CO.,
Shaik Memon Street, BOMBAY, No. 2.

DEPOT OF MUSIC & RELIGIOUS GOODS.

Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.

LALA BISHAN DAYAL DHARMADAS DELHIWALE.
Kalbadevi Road, Bombay, and Juma Musjid, Ahmedabad
MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS IN
Scented Hair Oils, Syrups, Preserves, Pickles, Chutnies, etc.

There is nothing like this oil. To Ladies Gentlemen and Children alike, it gives to the hair that has lost its health the luxuriance, beauty and rich growth.
PRICE: Re. 1 per bottle; Rs. 2-10-0 for three bottles—Postage Extra.

VISHVAMOHINI DHUP.
An Excellent Disinfecting Powder.
PRICE: per tin Re. 1-4-0.

VISHVAMOHINI HAIR OIL.
PRICELES OTTOES.
PRICE: Rs. 2 to 50 per tola
GANGA ROSE WATER.
PRICE: Re 1. You can make twelve bottles of Rose Water out of one by dilution with water
For further particulars write for Illustrated Price List.

ALL INDIA NEWS IN BRIEF.

Thirty-seven engineers are engaged in building the New City in Delhi.

The military reliefs for 1914-15 are likely to be published very shortly.

The quinquennial review on education in India will be issued about the middle of February.

The Maharaja and Maharani of Baroda left Lucknow on Thursday night when after a brief stay they will return to the State.

A new medical preparation called Laverain produced by Major Waters. I. M. S., is said to be an effective substitute for quinine.

Sir T. R. Wynne will not leave India to take up the post of Government Director of Railways at the India Office until the 2nd of May.

A public meeting of the "All-India Cattle Preservation Society Limited," will be held at Lucknow, on Sunday to represent the aims and objects of the Society to the public.

The "Pioneer" understands that the Board of the East Indian Railway have formulated proposals for a branch line company which are to be submitted for the opinion of the commercial community of Calcutta.

Speaking of his future plan, H. H. the Aga Khan said to a press representative that he did not know definitely how long he would remain in Burma. He had not been there for fifteen years, and this visit was at the request of his numerous friends there. In the near future His Highness intends to pay a visit to his followers in Africa, after an absence of ten years.

A Committee of Enquiry consisting of Mr. Rose, Superintending Engineer, Bari Doab Canal and Mr. Ellis, Divisional Judge, Sargodha, has been appointed, to investigate into the alleged charges of bribery brought gainst Lala Diwan Chand, Deputy Collector, in the Yyallpore District. The Committee have commenced its sitting at Lyallpore and five witness including a Zilladar have already been examined.

The "Abhyaudaya" (Allahabad) expresses its sense of satisfaction at the fact that the pandits of Benares have formally recognised the expediency of the Bill introduced in the "U. P. Council" by the Hon. Mr. Sukhbir Sinha with a view to prevent the growth of minor Sadhus, Pandit Shiva Kumar Sastri, who presided over the Benares meeting, proved by quoting Shastric injunctions that Sannyas is not permissible in young age. The Nirmal Sadhus of Lucknow have already supported the Bill. The Jains of Calcutta have however, opposed the proposed measure but it is quite clear that the supporters far exceed the opponents. The paper hopes the Local Government will accept the Bill.

AGRA MOHURRAM RIOT CASE.

CASE AGAINST SIXTEEN ACCUSED WITHDRAWN.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

AGRA, Feb. 6.

The Mohurram riot case came on for hearing before Mr. C. Moore, I.C.S., today. Mr. C. Ross Alston, Barrister, assisted by the Procuting Inspector, appeared for the Crown. Messrs Aftab Ahmad Khan and Syed Habibulla, barristers, and Mr. Sorabji, vakil, defended.

A shop-keeper said that he saw a large crowd of Mahomedans going towards the Agra College Hostel and another witness stated that he saw 400 or 500 Mahomedans armed with "lathis" going along the road. They abused and assaulted any Hindus they met.

A Bania witness stated the Mahomedans struck down the awnings erected above the doors. The last two witnesses identified Taj Mohamed, Mohamed Husain, Wajji, Amir, Kallan, Gafoor, Bunda, Mohamad Husain, Chotay, Jamaluddin and Wazir as some of the men who formed the mob.

Mr. J. Marshall, teacher, said he saw a gang of Mahomedans about 1,000 or 1,200 in number going towards the Agra College boarding house. They were armed with "lathis." The accused Wajji was one of the mob, also Mohamad Husain, Jamaluddin and Kallan.

Mr. Ross Alston suggested to the court to inquire from witness if he could say who were the men at head of the mob.

Questioned by the court witness said he could not say that. Another Hindu shopkeeper said he saw a large mob of Mahomedans shouting "Ali, Ali." They were armed with "lathis." Witness knew four of these men, Wazir, Hussain Bux, Kallan and Bundu. They belonged to witness's "mohalla."

An iron merchant said he saw a crowd of 400 or 500 men going along. They were Mahomedans. He recognised some men of his "basti". They were Wazir, Teja, Bundu Kallan, Rajjab, Mola and Hussain Bux. Witness also recognised Taj Mohamad.

Pancha Das, a shopkeeper, saw a noisy crowd of 400 or 500 Mahomedans shouting "Maro Maro." He recognised in the crowd Kallan, Golab and Tajju. Witness identified these men in Court.

A vakil said that he saw 20 or 25 Mahomedans going along with "lathis" shouting "Ali, Ali." The men were led by Hafiz Serajuddin who also was armed with a "lathi." Further on they met another mob and joined it. The combined mob returned in two hours. Witness knew some of them by appearance. One of them told to the witness that there had been fight with schoolboys and a "saheb" was injured.

LATER.

Before the rising of the Court, Mr. Alston asked permission to withdraw charges against sixteen of the accused, as there was practically no evidence of identification against them.

After some discussion the Court postpond passing of orders.

CRICKET IN S. AFRICA.

M. C. C DRAW WITH NORTHERN NATAL XV.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LADYSMITH, Feb. 5.

The M. C. C. team and a Fifteen of Northern Natal drew their match to-day.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

PUBLIC ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

High Court Criminal Sessions, 11-30.
B. V. R. Camp of Instruction at Santa Cruz concludes.
B. V. A. Camp opens.
Bombay Races, Eighth Extra Meeting, Mahaluxmi Race-course.
Royal Bombay Yacht Club Races.
Bombay Y. M. C. A., Address by Rev. W. Mallis, 6-30 p.m.
Bible Class for the Study of Prophecy, the New Hall, 6-30 p.m.
Public Lecture by Mrs. J. H. Stannard at the Theosophical Society, 6-30 p.m.
Students' Brotherhood, Address by Mr. Justice Beaman, 6 p.m.

SUNDAY, February 8.

Bombay Hunt, Wankula.
Cinematograph Performance in aid of the Indian Sanitary Institute Building Fund.
Charity Concert in aid of the Parekh Hospital Poor Box Fund, Novelty Theatre.

MONDAY, February 9.

Royal Bombay Yacht Club Fancy Dress Ball.
Royal Public Services Commission, Secretariat, 10-30 a.m.

DAILY.

Excelsior Cinematograph, Novelty Theatre, 7 to 8; 8-30 to 9-30; and 10 to 11-30.
America-India Cinematograph, Charni Road. 7 to 8; 8-30 to 9-30; and 10 to 11 p.m.
The Alcazar, Cinema de Luxe, 6 p.m. and 10 p.m.
"La Scala," the Gaiety Theatre, 6-30 p.m. and 10 p.m.
Olympia Cinematograph, Sandhurst Road, 5-15 to 6-45; 7 to 8-30; 9 to 10-30, and 11 to 12-30 (S. T.).

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR J. W. HAWES V. D. COMMANDING.

Feb. 6.

43 Defence Light Manning.—The E. E. Company will parade on Apollo Bunder at 7-0 p.m, on Saturday the 7th instant and proceed to Middle Ground for Defence Light Manning for Night Firing

46 Annual Camp.—The Annual Camp will be held at Colaba from 7th to 15th instant, both days inclusive.
Parade at Colaba Station at 5-5 p.m., on Saturday 7th instant and March to Colaba. Cyclist may proceed direct.
Dress:—Drill Order Khaki and Helmets. Rifle (with slings) and sidearms. Members should send their Beddings to Headquarters by 10-0 a.m., on Saturday 7th instant, so that arrangements can be made for Transport to Colaba. All Kits should be distinctly marked with Owners' name and company. All Rifles should have the owners name plainly written and pasted on the Butt.

46 General Meeting.—There will be a General Meeting of No. 2 Company on Saturday 7th instant on arrival in Camp. All Members are requested to attend.

51 Practice.—Sunday 8th instant; Nos. 1 and 2 Companies will carry out Instructional Practice from Colaba North Battery.
Each Company will fire a Series of 12 Rounds. Parade at Colaba North Battery at 10-0 a.m., sharp.
Dress:—Khaki & Helmets

52 Appointment.—Corpl. A. W. Scott is Appointed acting C. Q. M. Sergeant No. 1 Coy during the period the Corps is in Camp at Colaba.

53 Appoints—Trumpeters.—Regimental Order No. 49 of 4th instant. relating to Gunner F. Mills is hereby cancelled.

54 Resignation.—The undermentioned having resigned are struck off the Strength of the Corps from to-day's date:—
No. 1120 Gunner W. J. Kenshott No. Company.
No. 1120 Gunner W. J. Kenshott No. 1 Com-

(Sd.) R. C. D. Graham Captain R.A.
Adjutant, Bombay Volunteer Artillery.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY THE HON. COLONEL R. W. L. DUNLOP, C.I.E., V.D. COMMANDING.

CAMP SANTA CRUZ, Feb. 6.

Inspection. It is notified for information that the Annual Inspection will take place in Camp on Saturday the 7th Instant at 4-30 p.m., Dress.—Uniform, Drill Order.

(1) Every member who is not on leave is required by regulations to be present or to furnish a medical certificate; Leave will only be granted for good cause shown.
(2) The Commanding Officer trusts that Officers Commanding Cos. will endeavour to get every available member of their Coy. to attend this parade.

Train. The Railway authorities have made arrangements to provide special accommodation by the trains leaving Colaba at 3-5 and 3-35 p.m.

(Signed) F. H. JAMES, Captain,
Adjutant, Bombay Vol. Rifles.

BAND AT ESPLANADE.

By kind permission of Col. W. R. Marshall and Officers the "Band" of the Sherwood Foresters under the direction of Mr. A. H. Dewsall (Bandmaster) will play a programme of music at the Esplanade Band stand, this evening commencing at 5-45 p.m. (S.T.).

Selection	"Carmen"	Bizet.
Russian Mazurka	"La Czarine"	Ganne.
Valse	"Songe D'Automane"	Joyce.
Selection	"Madame Butterfly"	Puccini.
Serenade	"The Warblers"	Perry.
Valse	"Song D'Automeae"	Joyce.
Selection	"Dorothy"	Cellier.
Tango	"La Carancho"	Blonc.

BAND AT VICITORA GARDENS.

By kind permission of Lieut. Colonel F. A. Smith and Officers the band of the 2nd Q. V. O. Rajput L. Infantry will play the following Programme of music at the Victoria Garden under the direction of Mr. A. W. Malfiggiani Bandmaster this evening commencing at 5-30 p.m., (S. T.).

March	Prodana Nevesta	Smetana.
Overture	Hungarian	Keler Bela.
Valse	Mondain	Rose
Selection	Iolanthe	FSullivan.
Tarantello	The Original Napolitaine	Jullien.
Serenade	Before her Window	Nehl.
Selection	Harry Lauder's Songs	Hume
Two Step	Way down in Colon Town	Hoffman.

HOMEWARD BOUND.

The following is the list of passengers of the English Mail Steamer s. s. Mantua sailing to-day:—

Wanie, Mr. H. T.; Cresser, Dr. W. and Mrs.; Rikh, Mr. L. J.; Cadle, Miss; Clements-Finnerty, Mr. H. C.; Saunders, Mr. E.; Talbot, Mrs. J., child and infant; Farler, Miss K.; Robertson, Mrs. and two children; Russell, Mr. E. W.; Brigstocke, Mrs., infant and maid; Fitzgibbon, Miss; Smyth, Capt. G. J. Watt; North Queensland, Rt. Rev. Bishop of; Musgrave, Major A. D.; Nelson, Mr. Jan and Mrs.; Cresser, Miss; Allum, Mr. P. A.; Roberts, Miss; Cousins, Mr. H. G.; Lang, Miss M.; King M. P., Mr. J.; Robertson, Mr.; Leman, Mr. J. D.; Barve, Mr. S. S.; Fitzgibbon, Mr. and Mrs.; Playne, Mr. Somerset; Walker, Capt. P. L. E.; Cumming, Capt. E. A.; Edmunds, Mr. and Mrs.

BOMBAY DEVELOPMENT COMMITTEE.

The Bombay Development Committee resumed their sittings yesterday. The proceedings were, however, not open to the press.

A CHARITY CONCERT.

A charity concert will take place tomorrow at the Novelty Theatre in aid of the Dr. Parkh's Hospital Poor Box. The performance is under the patronage of Sir Jamsedji Jeejeebhoy, Sir Basil Scott, Sir D. D. Davar and Sir Dinshaw M. Petit.

THEOSOPHICAL SOCIETY.

Mrs. J. H. Stannard will lecture in English at the Hall of the Theosophical Society (21, Hornby Road, Fort) this evening at 6-30 p.m., (S.T.). Subject:—"The Mission of Religions" Mr. Jehangir Sorabji will preside. The Lecture is open to the public, and seats will be reserved for ladies.

PRESENT OF A TYPEWRITER TO PARSI AMBULANCE DIVISION.

The Parsi Division, St. John Ambulance Brigade have been the receipients of an Oliver Typewriter presented by Mr. D. R. Lentin, Principal, Lentin's Commercial Institution. The Division was badly in need of a typewriter owing to its ever increasing work and the generous gift of Mr. Lentin has supplied a long felt want.

THE STUDENTS' BROTHERHOOD.

Under the auspices of the Students' Brotherhood, the Hon. Mr. Justice F. C. O. Beaman, I.C.S., will deliver a public lecture this evening at 6-15 p.m., (S.T.) in the Hall of the Wilson College, Chowpatty, on "Seed Capsules of Though." The Rev. Dr. D. Mackichan, Principal, Wilson College, will preside.

DAILY MORTALITY RETURNS.

No case of cholera, but one attack from plague and three attacks and one death from small-pox were reported in Bombay city during the 24 hours ended at 6 a.m., on Friday. The total mortality from all causes was 101, as compared with 90 of the corresponding period of 1913, and 97 of 1912. Out of a total of 1914, rats cought by the Municipal rat-cotchers on Thursday last, 75 were found to be plague enfected 21 of this later kind being found at Mandvi and 12 at Chukla.

B. V. R. IN CAMP.

PREPARATIONS FOR GENERAL SIR A. BARRETT'S INSPECTION.

(From Our Correspondent.)

Sufficient members turned out on Monday afternoon for a full company to be formed, and the movements of a company in the attack were practiced, concluding with a bayonet charge at an imaginary foe represented by a cactus hedge. Each day sees the N. C. O's getting more and more cantrol over their sections, and movements and fire are well regulated.

After dinner Captain James outlined the scheme of operations to be undertaken by the battalion on the occasion of its inspection by General Sir A. Barret this afternoon. The operations promise to be most interesting and give the battalion a chance of displaying their strongest point—

OUTPOST DUTIES.

The duty of the B. V. R. will be to protect a brigade at rest in the vicinity of Parla. The outpost line faces south-east, from which direction the enemy is making his advance. More than this about the dispositions it would not be discreet to say,. But there will be a strong muster, and the corps is expected to show a stout front to the 95th Russell's Infantry who represent the advancing foe. It ought to be a pretty engagement, the country is convenient both for combatants and spectators, and the exercise has the advantage of giving nearly every one something to do, provided the enemy show fight, as they are certain to do. Yesterday morning the men were taken to inspect the venue of the operations.

The finals of the boxing torurnament were fought off last night, but results come too late for this issue.

A concert to-night sees the end of the annual training of 1914.

LADY O'DWYER GIRLS' SCHOOL AT INDOER.

(From a Correspondent.)

The opening ceremony of the Lady O'Dwyer Girls' School. Indore Residency, was performed on Monday last by the Hon. Mr. O.V. Bosanquet, C.I.E., Agent to the Governor-General in Central India.

The report read by the President of the School Committee that the number of girls which stood at 52 in 1913 had now risen to 95.

Mr. Bossanquet in the course of his speech, said that the President and members of the School Committee had acquitted themselves with credit. He was glad to note that the Committee had intention of introducing domestic education in the curriculum of the School. He appreciated the handsome donation given towards the school building fund by Rai Bahadur Seth Kastur Chand.

CENSOR OF PUBLIC ENTERTAINMENTS NOT WANTED.

A Debate took place at the Bombay Young Men's Christian Association Students Branch, Lamington Road, Girgaum, last evening when Professor P. A. Wadia moved:—"That it is desirable to institute a strict censorship on Public Entertainments in Bombay." The opposition was led by Mr. B. G. Horniman. At the end of a lively and interesting discussion the proposition was defeated by an overwhelming majority. Mr. Mirza A. A. Khan presided.

BOMBAY POLICE COURTS.

WIFE'S CLAIM FOR MAINTENANCE.

HUSBAND'S ABSENCE FROM BOMBAY

In the case in which Mrs. L. D. Abbott applied for maintenance from her husband, Mr. R. A Abbott, manager of the L'Union Life Insurance Company, at the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. A. H. S. Aston, yesterday, Mr. H. A. H. Payne, for the plaintiff said that Mr. Abbott had left Bombay and left no address, and the summons could not be served, and applied to His Worship to examine Mr. Abbott's assistant, with a view to prove that the accused was evading the summons.

Vithalbhai Morabi, assistant to Mr. R. A. Abbott, was then put in the witness box, and examined by Mr. Payne, said that Mr. Abbott left Bombay on Tuesday night.

The Magistrate ruled that he could not allow the examination of the witness to continue, as, if Mr. Abbott had left Bombay before process was applied for, he could not be held to be evading the summons.

Mr. Payne said that his information was that Mr. Abbott had left on Wednesday night—the night on which the process was applied for. He drew His Worship's attention to the condition in which the plaintiff was left; with nothing but the clothes she wore in court.

His Worship asked if she could not apply to some relief association.

Mr. Payne said that the plaintiff had come from a family of considerable position in life, and it would be a great humiliation for her to apply to relief associations. At present he had made arrangements from day to-day for the plaintiff, and she was living with a lady, who helped her but who could not be expected to do much.

His Worship enquired of Vithalbhai Moraba when Mr. Abbott was likely to return, and learning that he was expected by the 13th instant, issued a second summons and postponed the hearing to the 14th instant.

The plaintiff, who was in tears, was led away by Mr. Payne.

CHEATING BY F LS REPRESENTATIONS.

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. Frank Oliviera, Third Presidency Magistrate, Sub-Inspector Chimanlal charged one Dwarkadas Kursondas with cheating in respect of 'dhotars' and 'saris,' valued at Rs. 123, belonging to one Mohanlal Maneklal. Mr. Yajnik, pleader, defended the accused.

The charge against the accused was that on the 31st January and the 1st instant he went to the complainant's shop and represented himself as manager of Messrs. Killick Nixon and Company, said his superior wanted 'dhotars' and "saris". to make a present of them to the servants of the Company and to the Prarthna Samaj. The complainant believing these representations gave the articles to the accused, who asked the former to go to Messrs. Killick, Nixon and Company for his cheque. The complainant, accordingly on the 3rd instant. went to Messrs. Killick Nixon and Company, when he found that the representations made by the accused were false and that he was not the manager of the Company. Information was given to the Police, who arrested the accused.

The accused pleaded not guilty. He was convicted and sentenced to one day's simple imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 150, or in default of the fine, to three months' rigorous imprisonment.

ALLEGED MISAPPROPRIATION OF ORNAMENTS.

A GROUNDLESS CHARGE.

At the Mazagaon Police Court, yesterday, before Rao Bahadur C. H. Setalvad, Second Presidency Magistrate, a merchant named Permanandas Tribhuvandas appeared to answer a charge of criminal breach of trust in respect of ornaments valued at Rs. 10,000 preferred against him by Laxmibai, the wife of Lakhmidas Naranji.

Mr. N. N. Saher, bar-at-law, appeared for the complainant, and Mr. Velinkar bar-at-law and Mr. S. B. Kapadia, pleader defended the accused.

The complainant stated that in August last, she handed over to the accused, through her husband and son, Odhomji twenty-five diamond ornaments for safe custody, and received a receipt for the same from the accused. A few days later the complainant requested the return of her ornaments from the accused the latter kept putting her off from day to day, and ultimately denied having received any ornaments at all.

Some evidence was gone through when the complainant submitted a written statement to the Court through her counsel saying that she had no evidence to produce save the information which she had received from her son, Odhomji. The latter himself admitted to the Court that the information he had given his motherwas incorrect, and that she knew nothing about the entrustment of the ornaments or the receipt for them. His worship examined the receipt and held it to be a very suspicious document and could attach no importance to it.

In disposing of the case the Magistrate remarked that the whole case for the prosecution depended on the evidence of Odhomji as the complaint was filed on the information given by him. The latter had admitted that the information was incorrect and wrongfully given and so, under the circumstances his worship had no alternative but to hold the charge a groundless one. Odhomji was merely a boy of sixteen and his action was therefore excusable.

The complainant had mentioned that she was sorry for the trouble and expense she had put the accused to and withdraw the charge.

His worship acquitted the accused remarking that he left the Court without a stain on his character.

It is reported that Mr. Mazhar-ul Haque is going to Lahore to prefer, on behalf of the owners, an appeal against the recent confiscation of the security and press of the "Zamindar" newspaper by the Punjab Government.

BOMBAY AMUSEMENTS.

THE EXCELSIOR.

The three entertainers who drew such large crowds to this theatre last week are remaining for another week, but the programme that they are presenting is an entirely new one, and in addition there is another big film of a similar style to that of last week, a comedy-drama entitled "Honesty" or a "A Man's Struggle for Existence." The management have again secured the services of His Excellency the Governor's band for the last house on Saturday and both houses on Sunday.

Mabel and Malfe, the comedy ductists, are featuring some new songs for the week end, and we are informed the lady has something fresh in the dancing line; while Malfe's clumsy comicality needs only to be seen by those in want is promised to be funnier than ever in some new absurdities.

The film is to be shown complete in four parts. It is one of Messrs. Pathe Freres best productions and is full of interest, introducing the audience to typical country life in France and to the glamour and misery of the streets of Paris in addition.

The Excelsior has been doing good business lately. During the time that the Pompeii film was being shown, the management report that 35,000 persons paid for admission.

LA SCALA.

Miss Dixy Davis and Yambo, the American ragtime dancers, who provide the chief attraction at La Scala this week made their debut last night, and although the former, in his individual contribution to the programme, a song and dance, "Shine On the Harvest Moon," did not receive an overflattering reception when they appeared together in ragtime dances they were accorded quite an ovation. Yambo's dancing is certainly wonderful and his art superlative. He seemed to enjoy his turn every bit as much as the audience, who made a prolonged and insistent demand for a third recall. Miss Belle Sparkes, who will be in Bombay but another week, was again well received Little Mona contributed two songs, besides appearing with the Reide Brothers. The latter present a number of new balancing and acrobatic feats which roused great enthusiasm.

The pictures included two "comics:" "A Friend in Need" and "Tweeledum; Boxer; "Glimpses of Little known Marine Life," a coloured photographic study of much interest, and "The Fire Bride" a tragic little story adapted from the Russian of Grovina, besides Pathe's weekly Gazette. There was an excellent house.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE.

PROMISE OF FIRST CLASS THEATRICAL FARE.

After the series of musical comedy and variety performances of which the Bombay theatre-going public have had so much lately, the presentation of good dramas by the Charles Howit and A. Phillips Dramatic Company, at the Royal Opera House, should be a welcome change.

In view of the support the Bambay public had given to Matheson Lang who played to record houses at the Royal Opera House. there is every belief that the Howit-Phillip Dramatic Company, should do good business in Bombay.

The Company's repertoire which is very extensive will include the following plays from the London West End theatres:—

"Nobody's Daughter," "Don," "Those Terrirle Twins," "A Member of Tatersalls," "Diplomacy" etc.

OLYMPIA.

A highly artistice film "The Tempest" by Shakespeare will form the principal attraction at the Olympia Picture Palace at Sandhurst Road. Those fond of Shakespearean plays will find a very interesting picture in the drama. The Duke of Milan is the chief character in the whole drama and the acting throughout will, we are told, be found very interesting.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Feb. 6.

Major-General Bunbury, Quartermaster-General, is granted leave out of India for seven months from 1st April.

Second Lieutenant N. H. Rogers, Unattached List, is appointed to the 2nd Battalion, 4th Gurkhas.

Captain Duncan, 9th Gurkhas, is appointed Deputy Assistant Adjutant and Quartermaster-General, Kohat Brigade, vice Captain Grant vacated.

Major C. E. Tristram, 125th Rifles, is permitted to retire from 19th April next.

Major-General Fasken, I.A., is permitted to retire from 2nd January, 1914.

Lieutenant Pollard, Royal Field Artillery, from Home Establishment is posted to the 83rd Battery, Royal Field Artillery, at Jubbulpore.

Lieutenant-Colonel Sillem, Worcestershire Regiment, has been selected for appointment as Assistant Commandant at the Royal Military College, Sandhurst, and is ordered Home.

BENGAL PROVINCIAL CONFERENCE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Feb. 6.

At the coming Provincial Conference to be held at Commilla during the Easter holidays of which Nawab Sirajul Islam is the Chairman of the Reception Committee, resolutions will be adopted condemning the suggestions regarding the school final examination and affiliation of schools by Government, advocating the repeal of the Press Act, formation of advisory boards, and extension of railways to untapped districts, pressing for elective majorities in local and district boards with non-official chairmen, demanding separation of judicial and executive functions, condemning the creation of an Imperial High Court for All-India at Delhi, demanding creation of a Bengal Volunteer Corps, asking for the repeal of the Arms Act and denouncing anarchism.

TENETS OF BAHAISM.

LECTURES IN BOMBAY.

Two more lectures on the teachings and principles of the Bahai Movement were delivered recently at the Persian Hall in Forbes Street by Mrs. Stannard and Mrs. Getsinger. Elucidations upon the tenets of the faith as these touch the religious and humanitarian standpoint may be summarised as declaring the essential unity of all religions and the oneness of humanity. Religious, and social unrest generally went together, declared one of the speakers, and so the social teachings laid down by Bahaullah, the founder, reveal the rare genius of combining social ethics with religious law.

The following points dealt with by the lecturers may perhaps be cited as the most noteworthy:—

There shall be no priesthood of the paid or professional order.

Monogamy is enjoined; asceticism or the hermit life in monasteries is forbidden.

Education is to be universal and the rich or childless shall educate the children of the poor.

The female child is to receive equal attention in this matter and equality of the sexes declared.

Work is looked upon as an act of worship, and is to be found for all, for mendicity is forbidden.

The words writen by the Founder on action are as follows: "This is the day of deeds. In this day deeds are preferable to words. Deeds reveal the station of man and he whose words exceed his deeds verily, his non-being is better than his being, etc."

Brotherhood among the Bahais, we are told, is regarded as absolutely indispensable, irrespective of race, color, or religion, and there must be no pretentious mental attitude, but a real and living philosophy of life. All Moslems, Christians, Jews, or Zoroastrian Bahais, should fraternise as one family, for they practise the two great Bahai ideals of unity and love.

We learn that all the edicts of Baha-ullah were laid down and revealed fifty years ago. It is therefore interesting to find that he declared a universal language was to be evolved or chosen as an intermediary agent towards the better understanding of peoples. Also that a court of arbitration should be formed on international lines against war. Turning to the question of religious amity the Bahai attitude, since they declare that all founders of religions were chosen speakers for the good enlightenment of people.

An argument presented by Abdul Baha on this subject when in the West was cited as typical. We are told not to mistake the lamp for the light. Lamps or light carriers are many and diverse whether in size, quality or form, but light is essentially the same. It varies only according to the degree allowed it by the vehicle of its manifestation, whether as a candle or an electric arc lamp. The world should consider great religious founders or thinkers as light-bearers and what they teach should be the object of worship. The wisdom with which they illumine their time and race should be remembered not their personalities. Religions degenerate, because it is the invariable tendency in humanity to forget principles enunciated by Founders and worship the material or historic aspect neglecting the light intended to be used. Light being one, it stands for the analogy of truth, and all religions are woven round identically similiar principles. The Bahais believe that teachers of these higher orders come under Divine will in times of greatest human needs and have their predestined time and place. Since life may be symbolised as a tree Baha-ullah declared, humanity to be the leaves, flowers and fruit therof, and in time humanity will consider it as rationally inconceivable to fight and kill one another as it would be for the leaves and branches of a tree to quarrell with its blossoms and fruit.

The Bahais consider that the world has entered on a new cycle and that all the teachings of this Persian seer are ultimately destined to work out for the good of the social and spiritual whole. It may perhaps be mentioned that the word or title "Baha-ullah" means a quality or descriptive term signifying "Glory or Splendour" (of God) and Abdul Baha his son as "Servant of the Glory."

VICEROY'S VISIT TO JODHPUR.

(From Our Correspondent.)

DELHI, Feb. 6.

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General will leave Delhi by special train to-day His Excellency's departure will be private. The Viceroy will visit Jodhpore and return to Delhi on the morning of Tuesday the 10th inst. His Excellency's arrival will be private. The Viceregal salutes will be fired on the occasions of His Excellency's departure from and arrival at Delhi and also on His Excellency's arrival at and departure from Jodhpore. The party accompanying the Viceroy will be Her Excellency Lady Hardinge, Mr. J. B. Wood, Political Secretary, Sir James Dubouley, Private Secretary, Lt.-Colonel F. A. Maxwell, Military Secretary, Lt.-Colonel Sir James Roberts, Surgeon, and Captains W.W. Muir, A.A. Tod and J.J. Astor, A. D. C.'s.

VICEREGAL LODGE NEWS.

(From Our Correspondent.)

DELHI, Feb. 6.

The Viceroy and Lady Hardinge, accompanied by Mrs. Atkinson, Mr. J. B. Wood, Sir James Duboulay, Lt.-Col. Maxwell, Sir James Roberts, Capt Muir, Capt Tod and Mr. Astor left Viceregal lodge this afternoon for Jodhpur.

Capt. the Hon. Hore-Ruthven and the Hon. Mrs. Hore-Ruthven, Major Vincent, Lady Kitty Vincent, and Mrs. Wood left Viceregal Lodge this afternoon.

LORD AND LADY HARDINGE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Feb. 6.

The Viceroy and Lady Hardinge leave Delhi to-day for Jodhpur returning on the 10th instant. Their Excellencies' arrival at Jodhpur will be public.

THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

(Registered under the Indian Companies' Act, VI of 1882, on 21st December 1911.)

Authorised Capital	Rs. 50,00,000
Subscribed Capital	,, 30,00,000
Called up Capital	,, 15,00,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders	,, 15,00,000
Reserve Fund	,, 1,00,000

The Hon'ble Sir PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA, K.C.I.E., (Chairman).

CURRENT ACCOUNTS: 3 per cent. per annum allowed on daily balances over Rs. 500 from January to June and 2½ per cent. per annum from July to December.

DEPOSITS: 12 months' deposits are received at 4½ per cent. per annum. Rates for shorter periods can be ascertained on application.

The following figures of the working capital show the Bank's Progress for the first year:—

1st January 1912	Rs. 8,48,000
30th April ,,	,, 24,77,000
31st July ,,	,, 52,35,000
31st December ,,	,, 1,04,00,000

Purchase and sale of securities at best rates available effected at ¼ per cent. commission. Detailed rules and other particulars on application.

HEAD OFFICE:—Gresham Buildings, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

AGENCIES:—Calcutta, Delhi, Amritsar and Karachi.

Manager:—S. N. POCHKHANAWALLA, C.A.I.B. (London).

Banking & Commission.

The National Financing and Commission Corporation, Ltd.

HEAD OFFICE:

75, Apollo St. Fort, BOMBAY.

Every kind of Banking Business transacted.
Stocks and shares sold and bought.

C. I. Parekh & Co.

Agents

Inquiries Solicited.

EMPIRE OF INDIA Life Assurance Co., Ltd

Head Office: BOMBAY.

Annual Premiums, payable throughout Life to assure Rs. 1,000 at Death.

Age next birthday.	With Profits. Rs. a.
20	21-10
25	24-2
30	27-4
35	31-5
40	36-11
45	43-14

These Premiums would generally elsewhere secure Rs. 800 only.

Prospectus and Proposal Forms may be obtained from—

ALLUM BHARUCHA & Co.

THE ASIATIC PETROLEUM Co. (INDIA) LTD.

GRAHAM'S BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

IMPORTERS OF PETROLEUM AND ITS PRODUCTS.

Sole Importers of the world-famous "SHELL" Motor Spirit.

KEROSINE BRANDS

Shell case oil 150 deg.
Rising Sun Brand 125 deg.
Bull Brand 125 deg.
Anchor case oil 125 deg.
Deer Brand 125 deg.
Swan Brand 125 deg.

Kerosine rates are published each Saturday in the commercial column of this paper. The Company also imports Liquid Fuel for Oil Engines and Pesterine for Plague Prevention.

IN POINT OF RATES,
POINT OF SECURITY,
POINT OF MANAGEMENT,

THE EAST & WEST INSURANCE Company, Limited.

Stands on a strong basis. The requisite Deposit has been placed with the Government of India, under the Indian Insurance Act of 1912. The Company has scheme united alike to the rich and the poor.

Mr. G. S. MARATHEY, M.A., A.I.A., is the Manager and Actuary of the Company.

For further particulars apply to

The Secretaries,
The East and West Insce. Co., Ltd,
19, Bank Street,
BOMBAY, Fort.

THE SOUND INVESTMENT AGENCY.

EVERY description of Shares and Securities bought and sold at the most favourable rates. Expert and reliable advice and information given free of charge to Investors. The Investors' Referee, a monthly guide giving quotations of shares and securities, sent gratis on application. List of daily quotations forwarded if required. Great facility afforded to mofusil customers. Orders of any amount promptly executed and thorough satisfaction guaranteed. Highest reference given.

21, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay.

BRITAIN'S BEST mall Car

10/12 H. P. **BELSIZE** 4 Cyl.

WITH 3 SEATED TORPEDO
BOSCH MAGNETO
DETACHABLE WIRE WHEELS

Rs. 4,850 SOLE GENTS HILL SAWYER & Co.

BOMBAY.
DELHI.
CALCUTTA.
MADRAS.

THE BOMBAY MOTOR CAR Co., Ltd.,

Represent

THE BEST CARS

DAIMLERS-FIATS-ROVERS-ARROL-JOHNSTONS

THE MOST POPULAR MOTOR CYCLE

TRIUMPHS.

THE MOST RELIABLE COMMERCIAL VEHICLES

Dennis, Daimler & Albion

The best known Insurance

LLOYDS MOTOR CAR POLICY.

Repair -ACCESSORIES-TYRE, Etc OF THE FINEST quality.

Head Office & Works: 11, Elphinstone Circle, BOMBAY.

Showrooms & Garage: Apollo Bunder, BOMBAY.

Branches:
LUCKNOW & CAWNPORE,
U. P.
Tel. 1134.
183 A.

Domestic Occurrences.

BIRTHS.

MILLS-WINKLER.—Jan. 17th, at Parlakimedi, Ganjam District, to Winifred Etches and Herbert Mills-Winkler, a son and heir.

MACKINTOSH.—Jan. 19th, at West Ridge, Rawal Pindi, the wife of Major J. B. Mackintosh, R. G. A., of a son.

DEATH.

HOWATSON.—Jan. 21st, at her residence, 40, Ekbalpore Road, Kidderpore, Norah Louisa Tait, the dearly beloved wife of J. H. Howatson, aged 35 years.

VALUATION OF BOOTLE ESTATE

BARON DE FOREST ACCEPTS LORD DERBY'S OFFER.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 6.

In a recent speech Lord Derby objected to the secret land commissioners' valuation of his Bootle Estate at three millions, and offered to sell it to Baron de Forest, for 1½ millions. Baron de Forest has now written accepting, subject to certain conditions.

CAMPAIGN AGAINST TITLES OF HONOUR.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

OTTAWA, Feb. 6.

The Dominion House of Commons, has rejected a private Bill to abolish titles of honour in Canada.

Mr. Verville, (Labour), has introduced a Bill making it an offence for an employer to allow an employee to carry firearms.

TABLE OF LEADING CONTENTS

	Page.
LEADING ARTICLES.	
Radium and Cancer	8
General Smuts' Continued	8
DAY BY DAY	8
LONDON LETTER	9 & 10
FOREIGN CABLES.	
The Deportations	9
Indian Grievances Commission	9
Mexico Flooded with Arms	9
Corruption in Japanese Navy	9
Shackleton Expedition	9
Other Cables	8 & 9
INDIAN TELEGRAMS.	
Services Commission	12
Calcutta Port Congestion	12
Other Telegrams	7, 9 & 10
BOMBAY AND PROVINCIAL.	
Bombay Amusements	7
Tenets of Bahaism	7
BOMBAY CITY & SUBURBS	7
LEGAL NEWS.	
Bombay Police Courts	7
High Court Cases	11 & 12
The Cause List	12
WEATHER & SHIPPING	4
COMMERCIAL	5
GENERAL NEWS	
All-India News in Brief	7
Mr. Ramsay Macdonald	13
Bombay Churches	14
Appeals Against Acquittals	14
SPORTING NEWS.	
Rugby Football	6
Racing in England	6
Other Sporting News	7
ILLUSTRATIONS.	
Lord Willingdon at Karachi	6
Bombardier Wells	6

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Saturday, Feb. 7.

RADIUM AND CANCER.

There are few diseases which have so baffled the medical profession as cancer, and, in spite of years of extensive and expensive research work, they seem to be no nearer understanding the cause of this affliction. Of late years great prominence has been given to it, and in many of the newspapers articles by leading professors and directors of Cancer Research Laboratories have appeared. The Medical Congresses have devoted many hours to discussions on the subject, and endless articles have been written by the professional men in the medical journals. But nothing seems to carry us very much further in the elucidation of the mystery of this dread disease. Additional interest has been created by the statement published recently by Dr. Lazarus-Barlow in "The Times" giving an account of the wonderful proportion of apparent cures in the Middlesex Hospital, and the claims of two Belgian doctors to have successfully treated two women suffering from cancer of the matrix. Considerable disagreement as to the correctness of Dr. Lazarus-Barlow's figures, has arisen, however. The members of the surgical staff of the Middlesex Hospital consider that they give a false view of the actual work. Dr. Barlow says that the mortality rate among what were considered inoperable cases, admitted from June to September, 1912, was 100 per cent.; on the other hand of those admitted from June to September 1913, sixty-eight in all, 36 had died, and 32 were in so favourable a condition that they were discharged from the hospital—an unprecedented event. In only a few of these cases had there been any recurrence, which would probably be claimed to be due to the fact that the dose was not sufficiently powerful to kill all the cells. Sir Alfred Pearce Gould, a short time ago gave many interesting results which he had seen in the same hospital, and it is possible to feel that there are perhaps brighter hopes for the future respecting the diminution of the disease by the means of this agency. It is easy to be carried away, of course, by these results, and to be confident that at last a sure cure for cancer has been discovered. But the words of Dr. Gould somewhat damp that enthusiasm. "I think I am justified in stating that the cases I have been able to relate from my own experience warrant me in saying that in radium we have an agent that in many cases can be used for the treatment of cancer with great hope of success, and that the selective action upon cancer cells marks it out from all known remedies for this disease; but this same experience also shows that it would be a gross exaggeration to speak glibly of radium as the 'cure for cancer' in the sense that it will deal with any and every case of this disease." Dr. Gould is wisely cautious and the medical profession should be wisely conservative in acclaiming new cures, especially when they unduly raise the hopes of those suffering. It is easy to understand what a detrimental effect the extolling of a new remedy may have upon a patient if it is proved ineffectual. The cases of apparent cures are being carefully watched, and after a lapse of a reasonable period we may hope to hear what is the judgment of experts on the value of radium as a destroyer of cancer growths.

The results already published, however, have in several countries, been sufficient to catch the imagination of the public and schemes are afoot for the purchase of sufficient quantities of the precious metal as will enable the doctors in the large hospitals to conduct experiments. The prices at the present time are almost prohibitive, almost £750,000 per ounce, and there is some ground for the statement that the prices are inflated. A few years ago the price was much lower than it is at the present time, this being due to the discovery of other substances which were supposed to produce the same effects. The prices on the Stock Exchange have gone up as the demand for it has increased. The increased demand and the comparative scarcity of the substance are accountable, to a large extent, for the present prices. Strong protests have been made against these rates, but there seems little reason to hope that there will be any reduction in the near future. In Manchester there is a strong movement among those interested in this branch of medical work to raise a sum of money which will be sufficient to purchase the radium necessary for the treatment of those cases which have been considered inoperative. It will be remembered that many large towns in Germany and Belgium have already raised large sums by public subscriptions and we have no doubt their example will be followed by many in England. The price asked is great, but hardly anything seems too great for that which has for its object the alleviation of human suffering. While not forgetting that the use of radium is still in its experimental stage, the results already obtained give sufficient ground for a more extensive application of it. Mesothorium and X-rays have been used and with success. But they fail to touch the parts radium has succeeded in doing. They will continue to be employed on the cases where the malignant growth has not developed very far, or is not much below the surface, but radium appears to hold out the only hope for the more serious cases.

Apart from the difficulties incident on the prohibitive price and the scarcity of the substance there are several connected with the practical use of it. The ether waves or radiations appear to have a selective influence upon living cells of such a nature that the cells which form the bulk of malignant growths succumb earlier than the cells of healthy tissues. The great difficulty in the use of these agents has always been the tendency to cause severe inflammation of the skin. This has made it difficult to treat the growths which were low lying because of the damage which would result to the skin. The staff of the Middlesex Hospital have improved on the methods formerly used. The radium is placed in metal tubes, the walls of which act as filters and remove those rays which are most destructive to the surface of the skin. These radium-containing tubes have also been inserted in the centre of the diseased area, which was, of course, only possibly after an operation. Recurrences have been noted, and, as already stated, it is impossible to say how far it can be claimed that a cure for cancer has been found. What has been obtained is a new method of removing a growth from a place where it was previously impossible to operate, and this is a great gain. It has to be remembered that radium has not only the power of destroying the malignant part, but it can also destroy the healthy. Here is one of the great difficulties associated with its use, for it is only by the greatest care that it can be prevented from exercising a bad effect on the healthy. If the healthy tissue is damaged the vitality is taken from it and the chances of recovery are greatly lessened for it loses its power of resistance to the growth. It is suggested that this explains some of the cases which have worsened as the result of the use of radium. Some of the German doctors claim to have accomplished great things by mesothorium as well as radium, but this substance, too, is still on the test. It seems clear on the whole that Dr. Lazarus-Barlow's colleagues were right in claiming that he took too optimistic a view of the results obtained at the Middlesex Hospital, and, while the use of radium in cancer may have justified itself, as far as it has gone, it would be a grave error to be over-sanguine as to its properties, or to neglect other avenues of investigation,—especially as to the causation of the disease, a matter that has not received the amount of attention that it ought to have had.

GENERAL SMUTS' CONTINUED.

The second and concluding portion of General Smuts' serial speech does not carry us much further,—at least not in the direction of supplying any justification for the action of the Botha Government in suspending the law of the country. But it contains some further remarkable admissions. He admits that, if the deportees had been indicted in the ordinary Courts, the Government would never have secured a conviction. Thus, they were guilty of no offence against the law, and were deported on purely political grounds, in which the question of the safety of the State, whatever, General Smuts may say, did not enter. All his charges of an intention to produce a revolution and civil war are, we now know by his own admission, based on mere surmise, because if there were anything more than mere suspicion and surmise,—if there were anything at all tangible to go upon, in regard to this allegation of an attempted conspiracy against the State, the Deportees could have been prosecuted under the ordinary law. But this the Union Government were afraid to do, because they had no evidence! It is an amazing confession on the part of a Government that has suspended the law and deported people without trial under a Regulation which was improvised to deal with the abnormal condition of affairs existing in the Transvaal after the war under Crown Colony Government. The analogy with the case of Mr. Galbraith Cole who was deported from East Africa does not hold. Mr. Cole had committed an offence,—as to which the evidence was admittedly clear,—and justice had failed, because, for racial reasons, a jury of his own countrymen refused to convict him. When the process of the ordinary law had failed he was deported. And this occurred in a Crown Colony. The Botha Government, which is a Constitutional government, have set aside the ordinary law and deported people, whose undesirability is not a matter of proved fact, but of suggestion and opinion. Nobody, whose political opinions are offensive to the Government, or who attempts to organise Labour after this, will be safe in the Union, and, though it may suit the book of the capitalists and the Unionist party,—which they control,—to acquiesce now, the time may come when they may find the precedent used in a very awkward way for them. And the successful blow which the Botha Government have struck at Labour must recoil on them sooner or later. Johannesburg wants labour and it wants skilled white labour. But even the Hooligan will shun it now, and an economic problem that has troubled the Transvaal for many years is likely to be worsened rather than bettered by these measures of which General Smuts so proudly boasts. After all, the history of the strike clearly shows that there was never much substance in it. It collapsed everywhere at the first struggle, and the aftermath of Martial Law and Deportations seems to have been a quite unnecessary use of these most tremendous weapons of the Executive.

DAY BY DAY.

Violence and—Violence.

Commenting on the warm approval with which the arbitrary proceedings of the Botha Government have been received in high Imperialistic circles at Home, "The Nation" appropriately remarks that against violence in the abstract there is no antipathy in the present mood of the governing classes of Britain. It is all a matter of times and places, or rather, of persons and classes. What is allowable, adds "The Nation" upon the part of Sir Edward Carson is ridiculous when done by a Suffragette, and infamous when imitated in the fiftieth degree by a workman on strike, or by some obscure pamphleteer who ventures, in the name of Christian principle, to appeal to common soldiers to think twice before shooting down their brothers. "All is relative" is a great lesson, which the well-to-do have taken thoroughly to heart. So, while applauding violence as it is used in South Africa for the suppression of a strike, we may expect redoubled denunciations of violence used in England on behalf of the striker.

Distinguished Passengers by the Mail.

Yesterday morning the Peninsula and Oriental Steam Ship Company's s.s. Caledonia Captain Dowell, R. N. R., arrived early in Bombay with the English Mails from Brindisi and brought to this port about 230 persons. Amongst the passengers who landed were Sir Carl Meyer, a financier of European fame, who is the chairman of the famous de Beers Diamond Mines at Kimberley and a director of the National Bank of Egypt and Lady Meyer. Sir Carl and Lady Meyer are well-known entertainers in London Society and have travelled much. They left Bombay by the Postal Express which leaves as soon as the mails have been landed. Another notability who arrived by the Caledonia, was Mr. E. Phillips Oppenheim, the well-known writer of interesting novels dealing in the main with entrigue and diplomacy. Mr. Oppenheim and his wife also left by the early Postal Express yesterday morning.

A Coming Cause Celebre.

A pending English divorce suit which will have a good deal of interest for India is that of Leslie Melville *versus* Leslie Melville. The respondent Mrs. Leslie Melville came out to India some years ago as Miss Harvey Kelly, the daughter of Colonel Harvey-Kelly, an officer very well known in Southern India, and was married soon after her arrival to Mr. Alan Daly a member of the Madras Bar. Some time later Mr. Daly and Colonel Harvey-Kelly died almost simultaneously under affecting circumstances. The Colonel was actually on his way to Bombay after retirement when he received the sudden news of his son-in-law's death. He changed trains and went back to Madras only to be attacked fatally with cholera immediately on his return. Mrs. Daly in 1905 married Mr. A. Brodrick Leslie Melville a director of the Union of London and Smith's Bank who is now seeking a divorce. The principal co-respondent is the eccentric Earl Fitzwilliam, who being an immensely wealthy man makes it his business to hunt for sunken galleons and buried treasures off the coast of Patagonia, the Cocos Islands and other unlikely places. Lord Fitzwilliam is married to a daughter of the Marquess of Zetland by whom he has five children. A Mr. Thomas Comyn Platt is also cited as co-respondent.

Dr. Tagore and Prince William of Sweden.

Some time ago the Paris correspondent of "Truth" made a great sensation of a book written by Prince William of Sweden, in which the latter described a visit to "the poet Rabindranath Tagore," who talked, it was said, of politics in a spirit of "hatred of England." The whole story was so inaccurate in many important details as to be unworthy of credence, and we preferred at the time, therefore, to ignore it. But the "Manchester Guardian" by this week's mail publishes a communication from a correspondent who writes that Mr. Rabindranath Tagore has, in a letter just received, corrected "a curious and damaging error" into which Prince William of Sweden has been led in his recent travel-book, "Where the Sun Shines." The correspondent says:—

In one chapter the Prince speaks of a visit to Calcutta and to the Art Schools of the Imperial Museum, where, he says, he conversed with the director "the poet Rabindranath Tagore." "When we talked of politics and of India to-day," he adds, "fire shone in the poet's eyes, and one saw in them that hatred of England had grown like a smoking volcano, ready to erupt at any moment." Upon this Mr. Tagore comments: "I never met the Prince in my life, and his description and his diagnosis are interesting but not accurate. Evidently he met my nephew, the artist, but those who know him are aware that he is a Hindu of the mildest type—not capable of harbouring hatred in his mind, not even against art critics."

The Old Idea.

"India" has unearthed a striking quotation from a despatch of Lord Salisbury on the status of Indians in the Colonies written in 1876, when that Tory statesman was Secretary of State for India. Lord Salisbury may have had his moments of "blazing indiscretion" in regard to Indians when they entered the sphere of English politics, but his principles as regards their rights of British citizenship were sound enough, as the following quotation shows.

Above all things we must confidently expect as an indispensable condition of the proposed arrangements, that the colonial laws and their administration will be such that Indian settlers who have completed the terms of service to which they agreed, as the return for the expense of bringing them to the colonies, will be in all respects free men, *with privileges no whit inferior to those of any other class of her Majesty's subjects resident in the Colonies.*

The italics of course, are our own. "India" appropriately enough heads this "The Old Idea." What a contrast from "The New Idea," as exhibited in the attitude and utterances to-day of Tory journals in this country and a Liberal Secretary of State at Home!

The English Universities and Indians.

The Rev. W. H. Hutton, Fellow of St. John's College and Archdeacon of Northampton, delivered his opening lecture as Reader in Indian History in Mail week at St. John's College, Oxfrod. He pleaded for a closer rapprochement between British and Indian members of the University.

It was the business of those whom the University sent out to learn to understand Indian character, and this they could begin at the University itself. The contribution which the University could make to the growing interest of Englishmen in all that belonged to India was to see that it was intelligent and continuous. It must set itself to train Indian historians as well as Indian lawyers, and soldiers, and civilians, and missionaries; to give them, with a wide culture, a groundwork at least of knowledge and sympathy in the things of the past, for we "cannot safely think of India in terms of Western conditions." It was only in reliance on the conviction that our dominion in India was that of "British power sustained by a Christian ideal" that we could contemplate with calmness the dangers which surrounded our service to the Indian peoples to-day. From the pure historian's point of view the English settlement would have been more rapid, more beneficent, some would say more enduring, if it had had for its motive power less of the spirit of Clive and more of the spirit of Christ.

The lecture, which has been published by the Clarendon Press, is prefaced by a dedicatory letter to Lord Curzon, Chancellor of the University and a kinsman of the Reader, and is made all the more interesting by its wealth of quotation from historians and others.

Sympathy.

There is a ring of genuine sympathy with the dumb millions of India in the speech which Lord Carmichael addressed to the Bengal Provincial Co-operative Conference on Saturday last. Many proconsuls, like Lord Curzon, have been in the habit of dinning into our ears their "deep sympathy for the silent millions of India,"—as opposed to the educated and vocal section thereof, Lord Carmichael did not go out of his way to repeat these time-worn expressions of sympathy with the masses, but what more touching note of genuine concern for the welfare of the peasantry of this land could have been uttered than the one expressed below by his Excellency?

I have spoken with many Indians who have pictured to me the poverty of the masses and have told me of the millions who cannot obtain more than one meal a day, and I have heard from them, too, of millions who are on the verge of poverty, to whom any rise in prices consequent on the failure of crops means actual want, for they have no capital to withstand it. Such an economic state cannot be cured by the executive action of Government. It cannot only be cured by a great economic revolution, and here I believe, in co-operation, we have the beginnings of that revolution.

THE DEPORTATIONS.

GENERAL SMUTS ON THE CRISES.

WHY MARTIAL LAW WAS PROCLAIMED.

PLEAS OF EXPEDIENCY AND PUBLIC POLICY.

DEPORTEES' ATTEMPTS AT CIVIL WAR.

ORDINARY LAW INOPERATIVE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
CAPETOWN, Feb. 5.

General Smuts concluded his speech in further two hours and a half. He contended that the urgency, gravity and exceptional character of the crises and success of the measures taken under the martial law justified its proclamation; while he justified the deportations on the grounds of expediency and public policy. He quoted the speeches made by the deportees to show that they aimed at a revolution and civil war. The ordinary law never contemplated such a situation, which was one of civil war.

GENERAL SMUTS ABSOLVES LORD GLADSTONE.

OPERATION OF PEACE PRESERVATION ORDINANCE OF 1903.

LATER.

In the course of his speech yesterday, General Smuts said that the Government only decided on the deportations after days and days of most careful thought. In view of the attempts to fix the responsibility on Lord Gladstone, the Government wished it to be clearly understood that they alone were responsible. The Transvaal Peace Preservation Ordinance, 1903, empowered the Government summarily to expel dangerous persons. He believed that if the deportees had been indicted in the ordinary courts, the Government would never have secured their conviction. The Minister quoted the case of Mr. Galbraith Cole, who was deported from East Africa in 1911, and roused cheers when he mentioned that Mr. Ramsay Macdonald was among the signatories to the memorial to Mr. Asquith endorsing the deportation of Mr. Cole.

SECOND READING OF THE BILL MOVED.

General Smuts concluded by moving the second reading of the Indemnity Bill.

PRESS COMMENTS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Feb. 6.

General Smuts' speech is heartily praised by Conservative evening papers and is hailed as completely vindicating Union Government's action. They all lay emphasis on his references to the overwhelming black population of South Africa.

The "Westminster Gazette" characterises the speech as a long, able and skilful statement and emphasises that Liberals do not challenge the plea of exceptional emergency. "There are, however," the newspaper continues, "special circumstances affecting the whole Empire. Of these the chief are the deportations, which are really rather an evasion of the difficulty than a sign of strength. The Imperial Government did not deport Mr. Galbraith Cole from its own jurisdiction. A parallel case would be if the Union Government ordered an individual not to live in his native reserve but permitted him to live in Capetown or Johannesburg. The deportations have raised questions of law and policy affecting the Empire which must be very carefully discussed. The Common-sense of it seems to be that the Self-Governing Dominions should consume their own smoke and not pass it on to others.

INTERNATIONAL PEACE CONFERENCE.

PRESIDENT WILSON ISSUES INVITATION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
WASHINGTON, Feb. 5.

President Wilson has issued the invitation to the Third Peace Conference at Hague in 1914. It is understood that the President acted at the request of Queen Wilhelmina.

INDIAN GRIEVANCES COMMISSION.

SUGAR ASSOCIATION ON £3 TAX.

"FREE INDIANS NOT AVAILABLE AS LABOURERS."

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
DURBAN, Feb. 6.

Giving evidence before the Indian Commission, a deputation from the Natal Sugar Association stated that it was opposed to the removal of the £3 tax, but if the tax was removed, it would prefer that the Indians should be sent back to India, because, as free Indians, they would not be available as labourers.

A GERMAN CATHOLIC PRIEST'S CRIME.

SCHMIDT FOUND GUILTY OF MURDER.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
NEW YORK, Feb. 6.

The priest Schmidt, who was charged with killing his mistress, has been found guilty of murder on the second trial.

A sensation was created in New York in September last by the confession of Schmidt, a German Catholic priest, to having murdered and dissected the body of a servant girl which was found in the Hudson River recently. He said that he loved her and that when their relations could no longer be concealed, he killed her because of his love for her. Schmidt was traced through a pillow which was wrapped round the girl's torso, a shopkeeper having identified the pillow as the one he had sold to Schmidt. The first jury which tried Schmidt in December last deliberated for thirty-six hours over the question of insanity. They could not agree and were discharged.

GERMANY'S WORLD COMMERCE.

PROPOSED FORMATION OF A COMPANY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
BERLIN, Feb. 6.

At a meeting of the representatives of the various central organisations of industry and commerce, held at Hamburg under the presidency of Herr Ballin, it was decided to establish on the 26th instant, a German company for World Commerce for the purpose of co-ordinating all efforts for the advancement of German interests abroad.

TRIPLE ENTENTE UNPOPULAR AT STRASSBURG.

FRENCH JOURNALIST'S LECTURE PROHIBITED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
BERLIN, Feb. 6.

The authorities have prohibited a lecture in Strassburg on the Triple Entente by M. Tardieu, the well-known leader-writer of the "Temps."

ALBANIA'S NEW RULER.

PREPARATIONS FOR HIS ARRIVAL.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
BERLIN, Feb. 6.

The future Court Marshal of Prince William of Wied will leave to-morrow for Durazzo, accompanied by a suite of sixteen persons, to prepare for the arrival of the Prince.

It is stated that next week the Prince will visit the Courts of Vienna and Rome and will then return to Germany to await the Albanian deputation.

ESSAD PASHA'S OFFICIAL MISSION.
DURAZZO, Feb. 6.

The Albanian Control Commission has given Essad Pasha an official mission at the head of the Albanian deputations going to Germany to offer the crown to Prince William of Wied.

Essad Pasha will start for Germany on the 12th instant.

GREEK LOAN.

TO BE CONTROLLED BY INTERNATIONAL COMMISSION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Feb. 5.

The contract has been signed for the 5 per cent Greek loan of ten millions sterling, of which seven millions will be offered in Paris, one million in Greece and two millions in London. The French portion will be offered at 93¼. The loan will be under the control of an International Commission.

OBITUARY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Feb. 6.

The death is announced at Geneva of Sir George Phillipps, formerly Chief Justice of Hongkong.

MEXICO FLOODED WITH AMMUNITION.

BLOODSHED AND LAWLESSNESS STILL RIFE.

REBELS CAPTURE A SEAPORT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
NEW YORK, Feb. 6.

Bloodshed continues in Mexico. The Federals have killed seventy-one rebels near Tampico and the rebels have summarily executed twenty bandits at Casas Grandes. The leader of the bandits escaped and set fire to a lumber train in a tunnel.

The country has been literally flooded with ammunition as the result of the removal of the American embargo on the importation of arms.

LATER.

The Mexican rebels have captured Mazatlan. This is the first seaport to fall into their hands.

MUSCAT ARMS TRAFFIC.

ANGLO-FRENCH RELATIONS SETTLED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Feb. 5.

Sir Edward Grey and M. Cambon, French Ambassador, exchanged notes yesterday, settling the Muscat Arms Traffic question. France abandons the privileges and immunities granted her by the Franco-Muscat treaty of 1844 so far as they conflict with the new Arms Traffic regulations, otherwise the treaty remains in force.

SWEDEN'S ARMAMENTS.

30,000 FARMERS' EXTRAORDINARY PILGRIMAGE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
STOCKHOLM, Feb. 5.

Thirty thousand farmers from every quarter of Sweden have arrived for the purpose of urging on the King the necessity for increasing the armaments and improving the defences of Sweden. They will march to-morrow through the palace before the King who will receive a deputation. Great enthusiasm prevails in Stockholm over the extraordinary pilgrimage.

U. S IMMIGRATION BILL.

MR. BRYAN'S ADMONITION TO COMMITTEE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
WASHINGTON, Feb. 6.

At a meeting of the Immigration Committee of the House of Representatives, Mr. Bryan, Secretary of State, urged that the Committee should take no action on the Bill, to exclude the Asiatics from the country, introduced by Mr. Baker (California).

Mr. Bryan said that, unless untoward circumstances arose, he hoped that an amicable adjustment of the Japanese question would be reached, and an agitation in the Congress at this time would be unfortunate. The majority of the Committee readily agreed that nothing should be done in any way to embarrass the Administration.

LATER.

As the result of the conference between Mr. Bryan and the Immigration Committee of the House of Representatives, it is practically certain that there will be no Asiatic exclusion legislation this session.

THE PANAMA ACT.

PRESIDENT WILSON'S ATTEMPT TO REPEAL CERTAIN PROVISIONS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
WASHINGTON, Feb. 5.

President Wilson announces that he will use every legitimate influence to secure the repeal of the provisions of the Panama Act which exempt the American coasting vessels from tolls.

EXEMPTION OF AMERICAN COASTING VESSELS FROM TOLLS.

LATER.

With reference to President Wilson's announcement that he would try to secure the repeal of the provisions of the Panama Act which exempt the American coasting vessels from tolls, he emphasised that he would endeavour to have the provisions repealed during the present session.

AMERICO-DANISH ARBITRATION TREATY.

TEN OTHERS ALREADY SIGNED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
NEW YORK, Feb. 6.

The United States and Denmark have signed a treaty agreeing to submit any disputes between the two countries to a Commission, which shall have a year to investigate them. Ten such treaties have already been signed with other Powers.

CORRUPTION IN JAPANESE NAVY.

FAILURE TO REDUCE TAXES.

RESOLUTION OF WANT OF CONFIDENCE.

OPPOSITION MOVE AGAINST GOVERNMENT MAJORITY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
TOKIO, Feb. 5.

The three Opposition parties after a conference have decided to introduce the resolution of a want of confidence on the 7th inst. The Government has a majority of 33 over all the parties which is likely to be maintained. The resolution will be based on the recent charges of corruption in the Navy and the failure to reduce the taxes.

ARRESTED MANAGER OF GERMAN FIRM.

BERLIN, Feb. 6.

The "Lokalalanzeiger" states that steps have been taken to secure the release of Hermann, Messrs. Siemens and Schuckert's Tokio manager, on the ground that his arrest was unjustifiable even under the Japanese law, as there were no proceedings against him when he destroyed his papers.

PORTUGUESE CABINET.

BRAZILIAN MINISTER TO FORM NON-PARTY MINISTRY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LISBON, Feb. 5.

Senhor Bernardino Machado, Minister in Brazil, has arrived in Lisbon and will form a Cabinet. He was enthusiastically received as it is hoped that he will form a non-party Ministry and grant political amnesty.

REPUBLIC OF PERU.

NOMINATION OF BOARD UNDER NEW GOVERNMENT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LIMA, Feb. 5.

The Congress met to-day and decided to nominate the Governing Board pending the elections. Colonel Benavides was appointed President of the Board.

The Peruvian Fleet has recognised the new Government.

REVOLUTION IN HAYTI.

BRITISH AND FRENCH BLUEJACKETS CO-OPERATE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
WASHINGTON, Feb. 6.

Advices to the Navy Department state that British and French bluejackets have been landed at Port au Prince to assist the Americans and Germans already engaged in protecting the foreigners in Hayti, where a revolution recently broke out.

BANK OF INDIA'S APPEAL TO PRIVY COUNCIL.

LEAVE GRANTED IN NADIAD COTTON CO. CASE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Feb. 6.

The Privy Council has granted the Bank of India leave to appeal against the judgment of the High Court of Bombay that certain debentures accepted as security by the Bank, which in 1909 advanced Rs. 1,00,000 to the Nadiad Cotton Company, were invalid under the Indian Companies' Act.

ECCLESIASTICAL APPOINTMENTS

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON Feb. 5.

The following are the appointments to the three new Bishopries:—

Sheffield—The Right Rev. Leonard Burrows.

Chelmsford—The Rev. John Edwin Watts-Ditchfield.

St. Edmundsbury and Ipswich—The Ven. Henry Bernard Hodgson.

BELGIAN LOAN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Feb. 5.

The Belgian loan of six millions sterling bearing interest at 3 per cent. has been issued at 77. Three and a quarter millions were issued in London.

LONDON, Feb. 6.

The Belgian loan of six millions sterling was over-subscribed in half an hour.

SHACKLETON EXPEDITION.

WAR OFFICE'S OFFER.

AURORA AND PALARIS TO BE PURCHASED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Feb. 6.

Reuter learns that Sir Ernest Shackleton, will purchase the new Norwegian ship Palaris, which will be re-christened the Endurance, and employed in the Weddell Sea, manned by merchant service men. He will also purchase the Aurora, for service in the Ross Sea, but failing the Aurora Commander Peary's ship Roosevelt may be selected, manned by men of the Royal Navy.

The War Office has offered Sir Ernest Shackleton the services of army officers if he desires them.

MEMORIAL TO CAPTAIN SCOTT.

CAIRN ERECTED ON LAUTARET ALPS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Feb. 6.

On the initiative of Dr. Charcot a memorial cairn in memory of Captain Scott, was unveiled, yesterday, on Lautaret Alps, in France, where Captain Scott tested his motor sleighs.

THE AGA KHAN IN RANGOON.

AN ADDRESS OF WELCOME.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
RANGOON, Feb. 6.

His Highness the Aga Khan arrived by the Calcutta, steamer Arankola, this morning and was accorded a warm welcome by the members of his community. The decorations in the reception pandal and enroute to Brightland, his temporary residence, were on an elaborate scale, a sum of half a lakh of rupees being spent, and everything possible was done to make His Highness comfortable.

The reception committee proceeded by a launch to the steamer at Hastings and returned with the Aga Khan to the jetty, and conducted His Highness to a pandal where a large and representative gathering of European and Mahomedan and other communities was present. Among them were Captain Hutchinson, A. D. C. to the Lieutenant-Governor, Mr. L. Tarleton, Commissioner of Police, and Mr. A. K. S. Jamal.

Mr. Mahomed Anzan, secretary of the reception committee, read an address welcoming His Highness.

In his reply the Aga Khan expressed his great pleasure at the warm reception and appreciation of what had been done for him. His Highness said he would be here for ten days during which he would be at their service in giving his opinion on any matter concerning the good of the community.

Large crowds thronged the streets through which His Highness motored. On the way His Highness halted at the Moghul Street Mosque, where he was garlanded.

This afternoon His Highness intends paying a visit to the Lieutenant-Governor.

LATER.

In the course of his remarks His Highness the Aga Khan referred to the gratitude of the Moslems of India for the generous assistance given by Burma towards the Aligarh University scheme.

He said they must realise that they should not at the first step expect a free university such as had been evolved at Oxford and Cambridge, but in their own interest, he thought, it would be a good thing to accept the compromise on the terms offered by Government and gradually to work towards a greater freedom of the senate and of wider educational powers over other Moslem institutions. If the community met the Government terms in the spirit of good will, it would in its own interests be acting most wisely.

Referring next to the Aligarh League he pointed out that the institution had more than justified its existence. The essence of the programme adopted by it was firstly, unconditional and absolute loyalty, devotion, and love towards the King-Emperor and the Government of India; secondly, good-will and co-operation towards our compatriots of all religions, from the elder sister community of Hindus down to the smallest of races, and religions in India; thirdly the maintenance of a national existence as a separate Moslem nation within the greater British Empire.

His Highness exhorted them to help Government and co-operate with the Hindus and show brotherly good-will to all communities in order to get at the salvation, to have regular communities all over India and nip in the bud every difference before it was born. He assured them that he was at their service and expressed his readiness to give them all advice they required.

The Aga Khan's visit will be prolonged until after February 17th.

BILLS IN THE IMPERIAL COUNCIL.

SELECT COMMITTEES' REPORTS.

(From Our Correspondent.)
DELHI, Feb. 6.

The Select Committee on the Bill for the Protection of Minor Girls meets tomorrow when its report will be finally settled but it is expected that there will be sharp difference of opinions about the rescue clauses of the Bill as some prominent members are said to be strongly opposed to these clauses as they stand.

The Select Committee on the Companies' Bill is fixed for the 9th instant.

LONDON LETTER.

POLITICS OF THE WEEK.

NAVAL ESTIMATES.

MR. CHURCHILL'S HUGE UNAUTHORISED EXPENDITURE

WHAT WILL THE ECONOMISTS DO?

UNIONISTS' DILEMMA OVER ULSTER.

(From Our Correspondent.)
LONDON, Jan. 23.

Yesterday, the Cabinet met for the first time since the New Year, and it is safe to say that the subject uppermost to-day in the mind of the intelligent citizen when he turned to his morning paper was that of the Naval Estimates and what might have been decided in regard to them. For the most part he was disappointed, for the morning journals, with one exception, state in various terms that nothing was decided. It may be however, that this is only another way of making known their failure to get at the facts, and that "The Daily News" will prove to be right when it says that the differences in the Cabinet over the Estimates have already been adjusted on lines which it sets out with some denniteness. Mr. Churchill, according to this authority, has asked only for four Dreadnoughts to be laid down in 1914-5, and has not pressed for ships to take the place of the three which were to have come from Canada had not the Dominion Senate thrown out the Navy Bill of last year; and there is to be no question of Dreadnoughts for the Mediterranean outside the limits of the programme of 1912. All the same the Navy Estimates will amount to £50,000,000 should the situation now described be confirmed, and the friends of economy will have but sorry ground for self-gratulation. The provision made for the Navy a year ago was £46,309,300, and although Mr. Churchill said he might have to ask for supplementary estimates, few men outside the inner circle at the Admiralty could have anticipated the huge expenditure which has since taken place without the authority of Parliament. The total spending in 12 months is stated to have been already well over £50,000,000, and as it has been understood for some time that there must in any case be an automatic and normal increase for next year of two or three millions if the programme sketched two years ago is to be adhered to, this will mean that provision will have to be made for a sum which can be estimated at from six to eight millions in excess of the estimates for the current year. Mr. Lloyd George, as intimated in an earlier letter, is already bound to provide large sums for other services—the Insurance and Education to mention only two—and he will thus a few weeks hence be confronted with a task which might well explain a certain aloofness in his attitude towards the spending propensities of his colleague, with whom notwithstanding he is declared (with perhaps suspicious emphasis) to be on the best possible terms.

UNAUTHORISED EXPENDITURE.

The unauthorised expenditure of the past year has been due mainly to the clearing off of arrears of old programmes and speeding up of building provided for a year ago. The fact seems to be that Mr. Churchill, when in March 1912, he laid down the sixteen to ten standard in Dreadnoughts as compared with Germany, did leave in his speech many loopholes by which he could escape should contingencies arise of a kind to make departure from it advisable. He did not, for instance, foresee that the Canadian Senate would reject the Navy Bill last autumn The Opposition Press has for some time been speaking of the three ships which its passage would have added to the Imperial Navy, as if they had already flown the white ensign and had been sunk at sea, and urging the First Lord to make good their loss. There is little doubt that the action at Ottawa goes far to explain the acceleration in building which has run away with money to the tune of several millions. The friends of economy inside the House of Commons and out have clearly failed to pin the Admiralty down to 60 per cent. superiority as a standard applying generally to foreign navies. They maintain that Mr. Churchill's speech in the House two years ago was tantamount to a pledge given to Germany and that it was accepted in that sense by Grand Admiral von Tirpitz speaking in the Budget Committee of the Reichstag last year. There are said to be in Parliament 50 or 60 members determined to oppose further expenditure on armaments, and there is not the smallest doubt that among them and their followers in the country the position now discovered will cause alarm and anger. Whether they will push their protest to the point of dividing against the Estimates, as one Liberal organ was counselling them to do some weeks ago, is another and more serious question.

THE 16 TO 10 STANDARD.

This matter of the 16 to 10 standard is likely to be heard much of in the inevitable discussions of the near future, and it may be useful to recall the facts. On March 18, 1912, Mr. Churchill speaking in the House of Commons declared that the policy followed by the Admiralty in recent years had been to develop a 60 per cent. superiority over the German Navy in vessels of the Dreadnought type "on the basis of the existing fleet law" and that if Germany adhered to that law that standard would be followed for the next four or five years. That year Germany reduced her new construction to 2 ships. Later in the year she

(Continued on page 10.)

LONDON LETTER.

(*Continued from page 9.*)

added to her general programme 3 ships, the first to be begun last year, the second in 1915, and the third at some date unfixed but before 1921. Mr. Churchill's reply had already been foreshadowed in the speech above quoted. If he said he was confronted with two additional ships for the six years he would build four, if with three he would build six. The position for the six years beginning in 1912, was then to be as follows:—

	Germany.	England.
1912	2	4
1913	3	5
1914	2	4
1915	3	5
1916	2	4
1917	2 or 3	4 or 5
	14 or 15	26 or 27

Twelve months ago Grand Admiral von Tirpitz speaking as the head of the German Admiralty, discussed the standard suggested by Mr. Churchill and indicated the willingness of the German Government to accept it. But as will be seen the six year programme outlined by the First Lord in anticipation of the impending addition of three Dreadnoughts to the German programme, represents already a departure from the standard then agreed upon. It is upon this as well as upon more general grounds that the opponents of Mr. Churchill have based their demand for a reduction in the Estimates. We were already building beyond the limit of our promise, even before what may be called the Canadian acceleration referred to above, and they ask that the coming estimates should provide for two Dreadnoughts only instead of the four announced. Developments during the next few weeks will be closely watched but although it should not be taken for granted that the forecast published this morning is correct, there is little doubt that the Government, is already in a position in which further serious expenditure is inevitable, and which is of a character as a well-known journalist remarked this evening to give all friends of economy and reform "cold feet."

THE ULSTER QUESTION.

No advance has been made towards a settlement on the Ulster question. This does not mean that hope has been given up —Lord Haldane for example hints that negotiations will be taken up again after the meeting of Parliament—but it must be said that the outlook would be brighter if the Opposition as a party were agreed upon terms which would satisfy them. A few nights ago Sir E. Carson at Belfast declared himself ready for further conversations "if there seemed to be a hope of their obtaining that elementary justice to which they were entitled." As the Prime Minister (and it is to Mr. Garvin we are indebted for the statement) has offered safeguards for the Ulster Protestants almost to the extent of autonomy, what Sir Edward Carson still wants is of course the exclusion of at least the four counties from the Home Rule Bill. Lord Curzon wants it too, and so does the "Observer." Yet "The Times" has declared that exclusion would perpetuate ancient divisions in Ireland and be entirely mischievous. At Monday's gathering at Belfast Sir E. Carson quoted a letter he had received from Mr. Chamberlain in which the Member for West Birmingham had told him that he thought now on the Irish question "exactly as he did in 1886." The remark is not without interest to men who remember Mr. Chamberlain's speeches in Parliament at the time. He declared again and again his adherence to the principle of Home Rule, in favour of which, he said, there was a universality and completeness of sentiment which practically amounted to unanimity among the British democracy. It was not the principle he opposed, but the methods by which it was sought to establish it. If that fairly represents Mr. Chamberlain's view to-day it may be not unfair to ask his party how far they are with him and what practical alternative they would offer to the Government scheme. For no one imagines that, if the Unionists could be returned to power before the King signs the Home Rule Bill, Ireland could ever return to the *status quo ante*. The present need of the Opposition is, however, to find a not too undignified way out of the dangerous position in which they find themselves as the result of their propaganda of frenzy and violence. Their incessant beating of the big drum not only fails to convince, but has now almost ceased to be amusing, while the coming terrors in Ireland terrify them more than their opponents. Something may be heard, by the way, of a scheme by which Ulster would be included by agreement in the operation of the Home Rule Bill for ten years with the option of revision at the end of that period. It does not seem altogether likely that the Opposition would accept such a solution, for in ten years it is certain as anything can be certain that Ulster would not only have taken her place quietly and contentedly as an integral part of the New Ireland, but would have found it sufficiently to her advantage to make any change unwelcome. At the same time it should be remembered that the present position of the Unionist leaders is full of difficulty and any proposals which will enable them to get out of it and at the same time to "save face" is not likely to be scouted.

RETURN OF MR. LONG.

A voice not lately heard in politics is that of Mr. Long. His return to the arena after a long illness is hailed on all sides with genuine pleasure, for few members of the Front Benches are more popular, but it cannot be said that his debut has been fortunate. At the week-end he addressed a Unionist meeting at Holloway in the same building in which the Chancellor of the Exchequer lately outlined the Government proposals for the redress of the grievances of town tenants. The Ex-President of the Local Government Board expressly stated that he spoke with the assent of Lord Lansdowne and Mr. Bonar Law, and it is plain to see that the Unionist leaders have made up their minds that Mr. Lloyd George in tackling the problem of urban leases is,—to use a somewhat unpolitical phrase—"on a winner." The Government promises, he complained, were too vague, and could only be redeemed after a General Election. The evil was too urgent and too acutely felt to admit of such delay. Mr. Lloyd George's remedy with its great Land Department would bring into being more hordes of officials interfering in the lives and the liberties of the people, and to that the Opposition could never agree. He could show them a more excellent way. Codlin that is to say, was the friend, not Short. Mr. Long's remedy is the establishment of a tribunal having legal training and legal powers on the pattern of the Wrecks Commissioners, and he invited the Government to show that they were not out for vote-catching merely, by introducing at once a Bill on these lines which would have the support of the Opposition and secure without delay a relief so urgently needed. Without examining too closely the precise motives behind this benevolent scheme it will surely appeal to the remotest sense of humour that it should be put forward at the present moment. It is less than three months since the Unionist Press were denouncing the Chancellor of the Exchequer's proposals and emphasising the sacred character of the right of contract. Now he is right after all, at least in principle, and Mr. Long is bold to say so even at the risk of being charged with an attempt to steal his thunder. Mr. Long's record in this connection supplies another piquant reflection. The "Manchester Guardian" recalls the fact that when Mr. Long was Chief Secretary for Ireland he would have nothing to say to the Irish Town Tenants' Bill which was afterwards fought strenuously in Committee by the Opposition on the ground mainly that if passed it would be followed by similar legislation for this country. I have seen somewhere a suggestion that after this Mr. Long should move an amendment to the King's speech regretting the omission of a Town Tennants' Bill. But that was "writ sarkastic."

MR. JESSE COLLINGS.

Mr. Chamberlain's announcement that he would retire from Parliament at the next General Election has been followed by one similar in Jense from Mr. Jesse Collings, M.P., for the Bordesley Division. Mr. Gladstone once in a somewhat mordant passage referred to Mr. Collings as "the faithful henchman of my Rt. Hon. friend, the Member for West Birmingham who would cordially echo that and any other opinion of Mr. Chamberlain." It was a neat thrust but it did less than justice to one whose independent record in public life had already won him general respect and the regard of large numbers of men associated with him. Mr. Collings entered Parliament in 1880, after he had for many years been associated with Mr. Chamberlain inmunicipal and other public work in the Midlands. Until 1885 however he sat as the representative of Ipswich and it was not until 1906 that his Parliamentary association with Birmingham was begun. His personal popularity is attested by the fact that in 1910 he was returned by the same Division by a majority of 5,568. Throughout his career he has been the close personal friend of Mr. Chamberlain and the "Jesse and Joseph" alliance became in time almost as traditional as that of David and Jonathan. In all the triumps and the trials of the Liberal Unionist leader Mr. Collings was with him. He sat by him in the House, spoke with him upon public platforms, and travelled with him whenever the chance came for a holiday tour. The Member for the Bordesley Division began life as the son of a Devonshire labourer and the fact explains the keen and unquenchable interest in the welfare of the rural population which is crystallised in the "three acres and a He has always been touchingly devoted to cow" programme associated with his name. the memories of his early life. Huxley has left a letter addressed to his wife in which he describes the ceremony of kissing hands as a Privy Councillor on the same day as Mr. Collings, who had been appointed Under-Secretary of the Home Department. "I found it very pleasant talking to Jesse Collings" he writes:—"'O,' he said, 'how I wish my poor mother, who was a labouring woman,—a great and noble woman,—could have been alive.'"

LORD STRATHCONA.

Lord Strathcona died in the early hours of Wednesday at the great age of 93. His life is a most extraordinary record of energy which was hardly abated in extreme old age and was continued to within a few days of his death. He left his native Scotland for Canada the year after Queen Victoria came to the throne; and the story he has left of his experiences on the long journey from Montreal to Ungava, Labrador, where he was to take up his work for the Hudson Bay Company, reads like one from the frozen pages of Amundsen or Scott. He travelled twelve hundred miles by sledge and many hundreds more on snow shoes to a region where he was to spend thirteen years without a break, and without news of the world of men oftener than once in every twelve months. Lord Strathcona is perhaps best known to the newspaper reader by his huge benefactions to public institutions and he will be gratefully remembered in this country for his action in 1899 when he raised the fine corps known as Strathcona's Horse for service in South Africa. But the great work of his life was his part in the building of the Canadian Pacific Railway without which modern Canada would still be but a dream. The Government's offer of burial in Westminster Abbey has been declined in view of the old man's wish that he should be laid beside his wife who proceded him a year ago. Lord Strathcona left one daughter, Mrs. Bliss Howard who has four sons and who by virtue of a special remainder granted in 1900, succeeds to the barony.

JUTE MILL MANAGER ARRESTED.

CHARGED WITH RECEIVING STOLEN PROPERTY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Feb. 5.

On Wednesday evening Superintendent Sheridan and Senior Sub-Inspector Bankabehari Ghosh of the Serampore Police arrested Mr. Alexander Wanless, Manager of the Wellington Jute Mill, Kishra, under Section 411 I. P. C. on a charge of receiving stolen property, with guilty knowledge in connection with the Kishra Jute theft case particulars of which have already appeared. The accused was released on bail of Rs. 1,500 pending trial which is fixed

TRAGIC FIRE AT BHULESHWAR.

EIGHT LIVES LOST.

THREE MEN JUMP TO DEATH.

DAMAGE ESTIMATED AT A LAKH OF RUPEES.

Yesterday morning early one of the largest fires that Bombay has sustained for some months and from the point of view of the tragic loss of eight lives the worst that has occurred for several years, broke out in a building in Bhuleshwar, where about 100 person were sleeping.

The fire originated in a sweetmeat shop on the ground flcor and was caused by the embers of a fire igniting a quantity of ghee. The main staircase was quickly burned down and in spite of the fact that there was a safe exit at the back of the building, thirty panic stricken people were gradually forced upwards floor b yfloor. Three tried to jump on to an adjoining roof, but fell and met a terrible death in a narrow lane between the high houses. The Fire Brigade worked gallantly and saved the rest with the Bhuleshwar escape.

The death role is as follows:—

(1) Sukhdevji Brindichand, a Marwari.
(2) Sagarmal Bansidhar, his nephew.
(3) Hiraram Meghraj, a Marwari.
(4) Pursarham Nundram.
(5, 6, 7, 8) Four men, employees of the above, two of whose names are surmised to be Chajjuram an agent for the firm of Gorakhrana Saduram, and Oodet, a Pardesi servant.

Since the series of disastrous fires which occurred in Bombay towards the end of last year there has been no outbreak to compare in size with the conflagration which broke out in the early hours of yesterday morning at a high and narrowly stone built house known as Gungadas Building in the thickly populated Bania and Marwari quarter of Bhuleshwar Road, just off the main thoroughfare. The fire was the more disastrous, as in spite of the fact that the building was situated just opposite the Bhuleshwar Fire Station, the flames destroyed the wooden staircase so quickly that notwithstanding every attempt on the part of the men of the Fire Brigade eight lives were lost. The damage to property was by no means as great as that in the cases of the Tamarind Lane or Lakhmidas Khimji fires, but in these former instances no lives were lost and yesterday's outbreak ended in a tragedy which might have been avoided had the panic stricken residents of the burning building been more sophisticated in the ways of the Fire Brigade of a big city.

CAUSE OF THE OUTBREAK.

From the time that the alarm was first given to the extinction of the flames was, little over an hour, but as the majority of the inhabitants had been removed within half an hour of the first notification, the staircase must have acted as a powerful draught up which the flames sucked and the only means of safety of those who had no time to get out at once was to press upwards to the roof of the building. The house has a narrow frontage and is built of stone ornamentally faced and handsome in design despite the ravages of the flames which now discolour it. The only disadvantage in the building was that the staircase was of wood and ran up the central part of the narrow building. On the ground floor, in front was a Bania sweet-meat vendor's shop and behind a wooden partition rose the staircase which is entered by a passage at the side of the shop. Other shops on the ground floor were kept by two grain merchants named Pramji Liladhar and Bai Kashi while a Borah trader occupied a small space besides. The owner of the sweet-meat shop, Mulshanker, Someshwar, was away on business which took him out of Bombay at the time and he left two young men in charge who were aged respectively 18 and 24 years. As yesterday, was known as Ekadeshi, which is a minor festival celebrated by the Banias, a larger stock than usual of ghee, sugar and grain had been laid in for the preparation of sweetmeats and the two shop assistants went to bed anticipating a heavy days work in the manufacture of the commodities of their trade. They put the shutters up on the shop front before retiring, but in order to save them trouble next morning they neglected to extinguish completely the fire which burned in the large earthenware oven or *bhathi* adjacent to the wooden partition which separated the shop from the staircase. During the night the heat from the remaining embers, according to the latest theory, must have melted the large store of ghee which stood near so that it flowed on to the firewood which quickly kindled and started the flames with a tenacious hold.

A HUNDRED SLEEPING INMATES.

In the meantime upon the other floors of the building roughly a hundred people were asleep. These were for the most part male tenants many of whom were strangers to Bombay having only come here recently upon business. The first floor was a boarding-house for Hindus known as Sabarkantha Lodge, and here many of the people slept. Nandlal Hiralal, a Marwari, had his office, on the second floor and the men whom he employed slept on the premises. On the third floor another Marwari shroff named Gorakhram Sudharam had his business head quarters and housed his staff. The fourth floor was unoccupied but on the top storey of this high building lived a jeweller named Gopaldas Kahanchand. On the second and third floors it is calculated that there must have been roughly sixty persons in residence, and taking other available statistics which the police have been able to collect up to a late hour last night the total number of sleeping souls in the house cannot have been much less than a hundred.

THE FIRST ALARM.

The first traces of the fire were naturally discovered by the two assistants who were sleeping in the ground floor shop. When the ghee impregnated fire-wood had kindled the men woke up to the knowledge that they were being asphyxiated by the dense clouds of smoke which filled the shuttered shop and they at once seized what available levers they could find in the way of sticks and beat down the wooden shutters, running they hardly knew where in a panic stricken manner to give the alarm. One Maganlal Utamchand shouted his information to sepoy No 748C of the Bombay Police who at once ran to Pydhowni to inform the officers there. The other man must have rushed off to the Maharwoudi Police Station to which the people of the quarter are want to take their complaints as the subsequent arrival of Inspector O'Brien of that Sub-Division, who was the first police official on the scene showed. The breaking down of the shutters caused an inward draft of air to clear the shop of smoke and to fan the flames, which soon became visible outside, and the wooden partition was speedily consumed the fire licking up the stair case with great intensity. Those residents nearest at the ground floor were soon awakened by the smoke and noise and the majority had the temerity engendered by panic to rush down the burning stair case in time to escape. About thirty persons who had not the time nor the daring, however, to run this risk hesitated and every minute the blaze mounted higher driving them up the stairs floor by floor pursued by the fire which was drawn up as if by the draft of a natural chimney.

FINE WORK BY FIREMEN.

It was at this juncture, at about 4-30 a.m. when people are apt to sleep most soundly that the Indian serang in charge of the Bhuleshwar Fire Station, which stands on the opposite side of the road noted the outbreak and its rapidity. He showed great judgment, and before calling out his engine, lost no time in running the fire escape up against the building, and, with his men commenced saving those who had been forced higher and higher by the flames. These unfortunate people had become more and more imbued by a spirit of terror as they tried to climb higher to elude the relentless onslaught of the flames and the rising volumes of smoke, and it must have been less than half an hour after the fire had obtained a hold that the eight lives were lost through panic.

THREE MEN LEAP TO DEATH.

A noticeable feature of the tragedy was that while the people who were residents of Bombay waited to be rescued by the firemen, the men who lost their lives were all from up-country districts, and having only arrived in the city recently on business, knew little of modern fire appliances for life saving nor did they apparently have that confidence in the Fire Brigade which was shown by the town-bred immates of the house. It must have been in the early stages of the fire that three men lost their lives by attempting to jump from the fourth floor on to the adjoining building on the Kalbadevi Road side. How they failed to reach the opposite roof it is hard to imagine, as the lane between the houses cannot be more than three or four feet wide, but they must have been beside themselves with fear, for had they been cool and collected, the thought of the terrible fall that they would encounter in the narrow opening between the two houses, would have urged them to a decisive leap for safety. As it was their tragic end was not noticed at the time, and it was only when a fireman entered the lane with his hose-pipe sometime afterwards that their mangled and mutilated bodies were discovered.

VICTIMS STRANGERS TO BOMBAY.

Their story is a sad one. The two men identified were both comparative strangers to Bombay, while the third is surmised to have been one of their servants, but has not been identified by name. One was Sukhdeoji Brindichand, who with his two nephews, all Marwaris, came to Bombay recently to transact business connected with the cotton trade. Earlier the same morning one nephew named Radakishan Bhansidar had gone to keep a business appointment at Parel, so that he fortunately escaped the awful end which overtook his uncle and his nephew Sagasmal Bhansidar, who was subsequently found burned to death on the fourth floor of the building. The uncle and nephews occupied rooms on the third floor and upon awakening to the fact that the house was on fire had hurried to the fourth floor. Sukhdeoji and another cotton merchant one Pursurtam Nirudram a stranger to Bombay jumped, along with the unknown man towards the opposite building, but missed their footing and were unable to cling with the result that they ricochetted from wall to wall until they reached the bottom in a mangled condition. Sagarmal, the nephew, was found later when the firemen were able to enter the building, burned to death on the third floor, while on the fourth floor were found Hariram Meghraj and four other men, presumably servants, whose bodies were mutulated and charred by fire so as to be almost beyond recognition. At first it was thought from the ornaments on the body that one of the victims was a woman, but enquiries showed that such ornaments were also worn by men and it is now the impression of the police that all the bodies were those of men.

MANY PEOPLE SAVED.

During the panic, in a much shorter space of time than it takes to relate, the Fire Brigade did excellent rescue work from the top storeys of the burning building, and the adjacent roof of the next building "Gopal Bhuwan" by name, where the cooler-headed refugees had successfully obtained a footing. One burly Mahomedan fireman deserves much praise for the outstandingly brave manner in which he ascended the escape time after time and carried down the more terrified of the survivors. All the *kalassis* worked with a will and showed that courage and heedlessness of personal safety while helping others, which has earned them such merited praise on previous occasions. By the time that, as far as could be ascertained, the house was cleared of its immates, the Bhuleshwar engine was playing on the flames an preventing a spread of the fire to "Gopal Bhuwan," the adjoining building. Soon after this the engines from the Fort, Babula Tank, Byculla, and Chinchpogli, Mandvi and Gowalia Tank arrived close upon one another and the operations of isolating the fire and quelling the flames were started in earnest under the supervision of Mr. Greenop, Chief Officer of the Fire Brigade and Mr. Purt. Mr. Scully of the Bombay Salvage Corps soon followed and at this stage the flames and smoke rose high into the air, bringing dense crowds of onlookers from the congested portions of the quarter who were controlled by the officers and sepoys of the Bombay Police.

FIGHTING THE FLAMES.

Soon after Inspector O'Brien's arrival came Inspector Spiers of the Bombay Police and shortly afterwards he was followed by Superintendent Walker. These officers had their work cut out, in keeping back the ever increasing crowds who watched the many hoses now at play combating the flames. As it was thought that there still remained people in the house, the firemen made repeated efforts to effect an entrance, but the falling of the staircase about three-quarters of an hour after the first alarm made their task impossible and created a fresh draught which sent the overpowering smoke into their faces and made the flames burn all the more fiercely. After an hour had elapsed the fire was sufficiently under control for Mr. Greenop and Mr. Purt to gain an entrance to the building, and near the staircase on the third floor they discovered the body which was eventually found to be that of Sagarmal Bhansidar. Mounting to the fourth floor they found four more bodies which were those of Hariram Meghraj and three servants. Hariram was a stranger to Bombay, engaged in the cotton trade, and, strange to say, the Bombay man, with whom he was residing, one Chunilal Hiralal, managed to escape. About the same time a fireman entering the side lane which separates the gutted building from "Gopal Bhuwan," found the corpses of the three unfortunate men who had jumped and missed their footing.

THE FLAMES SUBDUED.

About an hour and a half after the outbreak the flames were got under control and the combined efforts of the Fire Brigade had saved the adjoining building from any serious damage. On the Bhuleshwar side is another building in course of reconstruction, but as it is mostly in the early stages of brick and mortar it suffered little from the fire. The outbreak happening as it did in the early morning caused much consternation in the vicinity as was evidenced by the excited crowds, which thronged all the approaches.

A FORGOTTEN STAIRCASE.

One of the most remarkable features of the tragedy is the fact that at the back of the building was a commodious staircase which was at no times affected by the flames. The fire never reached the rear part of the premises and had the people who were trapped retained their wits instead of becoming panic stricken they could have escaped in safety without loss of life. How it is that in emergencies the easiest ways to safety are overlooked it is hard to say, but there is a distinct touch of irony in the fact that three men met a horrible death through their inability to jump across three feet, while they might have easily walked down to the ground in safety. The building does not show much of the traces of the fire from the exterior but last night the ghoulish sight of a number of rats, which had evidently got the scent of the dead, could be seen eagerly infesting the debris. As it it thought that the insecurity of the rooden rafters may cause a fall of the roof, the road way has been marked off by a barrier composed of bamboos and police keep the crowd moving while the firemen are still playing on the ashes.

THE ESTIMATED DAMAGE.

The building was erected by Runchhordas Vithaldas in 1895, and was the subject of a High Court suit, after the deah of its owner. The life-interest of his son was in October last put up to auction. This was purchased for Rs. 60,000 by Messrs. Ramchandra B. Mantri, Nanalal Prabhuram, Maganlal D. Khakhar, Jammadas Bhugwandas and Bai Nundgavri, Hiralal. It was constructed of brick and wood-work, whilst its facade was built of khanki and Porebunder stone. It is difficult so far to ascertain the damage, but it is placed roughly at a lakh of rupees. Much depends on how far the iron safes have stood the test. There are believed to be no less than thirteen safes in the building belonging to different tenants. The building had been insured for Rs. 60,000 with the Northern Assurance Company. The adjoining house "Gopal Bhuwan," is insured for a lakh of rupees with the Atlas Assurance Company, but it is not to any obvious extent damaged.

THE OFFICIAL REPORT.

Superintendent Walker in his report to the Commissioner of Police regarding the fire says:—

About 4-30 a.m., to-day, a fire broke out in a building known as Gungadas's house, situated on the Bhuleshwar-road, facing the Fire Brigade Station. The building which consists of the five floors was tenanted, the ground floor being used as a sweet-meat shop and a ghee shop facing the road. The fire was first noticed by one Maganlal Uttamchand in the shop of the sweet-meat seller, and a sepoy who was close by informed the Fire Brigade. The fire gradually spread to the five floors above the sweet-meat seller's shop and which were completely burnt. The Fire Brigade were immediately on the scene and the fire was brought under control by 6 a.m. At about 6-45 a.m. four dead bodies were found amongst the debris on the fourth floor, one on the third floor and two in the gully by the side of the burnt house. The cause of the fire and the exact damage has not yet been ascertained.

THE INQUEST.

Mr. G. F. Chalk, the Coroner, opened an enquiry at the Morgue on the dead bodies of the eight ill-fated men who met with their deaths, under tragic circumstances at the Bhuleshwar fire yesterday.

After preliminary evidence was recorded, further enquiry was adjourned.

GOVERNOR'S SIND TOUR

"LADY WILLINGDON HOSPITAL"

GOOD SPORT AT CHEJRA.

(From Our Correspondent.)

KHAIRPUR, Feb. 6.

After dinner last night Their Excellencies witnessed a theatrical performance by the State Military amateurs. The piece was entitled "Gift of God" and lasted one hour, and Their Excellencies were highly delighted with the pretty scenes and excellent acting.

Lord Willingdon expressed a wish that he could make as excellent an impromptu speech as the principal character made on the conclusion of the play. The scenes and mounting were prepared locally by the State Technical School.

This morning His Excellency and party proceeded to Chejra and Shav Murad, for hog and deer shooting.

Lady Willingdon returned from the shoot at ten minutes past eleven followed soon by the Governor. The Governor enjoyed the shoot very much and bagged four deer, one pig and two wild cats, out of a total of eight hog and deer, five pigs and two wild cats, Mr. Lucas got one hog one deer and one pig. Major Carter secured two deer and three pigs. Mr. Smyth got one deer.

This afternoon Her Excellency will lay the foundation stone of the Lady Willingdon Hospital, after which Their Excellencies will inspect the Technical School and the Camel Corps.

Their Excellencies will then proceed to the parade ground to witness the Cadet Corps drill, hawking, ram fighting, Pathan, Sindhi, Dania and Negro dancing and Sindhi wrestling.

At 7-30 p.m., there will be fireworks after which the State Banquet.

Their Excellencies and party will leave Khairpur, at 11 p.m., arriving at Hyderabad, to-morrow morning at eleven.

"LADY WILLINGDON HOSPITAL."

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

KHAIRPUR (Mirs), Feb. 6.

This evening Their Excellencies attended the ceremony of laying the foundation-stone of the Lady Willingdon Hospital which is an extension of the female hospital started fifteen years ago. His Highness the Mir Sir Imam Buksh Khan Talpur presented an address to Their Excellencies in which after cordially welcoming his distinguished guests he referred to the needs for the hospital for women of the State who were purdahanasheen.

His Highness greatly praised the work of Miss Vakeel, the lady doctor, for having worked assiduously for the relief of the sufferings of the patients.

Their Excellencies then inspected the State Technical School where some splendid work was executed. The remainder of the afternoon was spent on the parade ground where exhibitions were given of camel and cadet corps drill.

AN ENJOYABLE AFTERNOON.

Then came hawking, when trained hawks brought down partridges, bustards and kites in a marvellous fashion. These were followed by ram fighting and Pathan, Sindhi and Bania types of dancing. Wrestling in the Sindhi fashion was the next item and this was followed by a novel negro dance, the performers dancing round in a circle on live coals.

A most enjoyable and entertaining afternoon wound up with a fine display of fireworks.

There is a State banquet at 8-30 to-night after which Their Excellencies and party will entrain for Hyderabad which is reached to-morrow morning at 11. Great praise is due to those in charge of the arrangements and it would be difficult to imagine a more interesting, varied and enjoyable days reception.

HYDERABAD (Sind), Feb. 6.

His Excellency the Governor of Bombay, who arrives here at 10 a.m. to-morrow, will be presented with an address by the Local Municipality to which he will make a reply.

His Excellency will then inspect the guard-of-honour and band supplied by the Lancashire Fusiliers. Lord Willingdon will then visit the tombs of the Mirs driving through the Fouzdari Road.

Time will not permit Their Excellencies' visiting any private institutions, nor will it be possible for them to receive and return ceremonial visits from Their Highnesses the Mirs.

CALCUTTA HIGH COURT.

PROPOSAL TO AMEND LEGAL PRACTITIONERS' ACT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA ,Feb. 6.

The Chief Justice of the Calcutta High Court has before him proposals drawn up at his request by the Incorporated Law Society of Calcutta for an amendment of the Legal Practitioners' Act. The Society point out in their annual report for the past year that the law as it now stands affords no protection to the public or to the attorneys against unqualified persons pretending to be lawyers of some degree and carrying on the business of attorneys, so far as it is possible for them to do so, without appearing in the court.

MRS. BESANT AT POONA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

POONA, Feb. 6.

Mrs. Besant, who arrived here last night by the Raichur Mail, spent a busy day today. She paid visits to the Hon. Mr. Gokhale and to the Seva Sadan. She is the guest of the Hon. Khan Bahadur Khandalwala. President of the Poona Branch of the Theosophical Society. She leaves to-night for Bombay *en route* for England.

HIGH COURT.

FIRST CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

ALLEGED CHEQUE FORGERY.

RS. 10,826 INVOLVED.

KING-EMPEROR v. VINAYAK GANPAT.

The accused, who is aged twenty-nine years, was charged by Inspector Morris of the C. I. D., with theft of a cheque as a servant, with forging a cheque of Rs. 10,826, with using that forged cheque as genuine and with cheating the Mercantile Bank of India in respect of the amount of that cheque.

Mr. M. F. Nicholson, instructed by the Public Prosecutor and Inspector Morris of the C. I. D., conducted the prosecution; the accused was defended by Mr. S. G. Velinkar and Mr. Munsiff.

In opening the case for the prosecution, Mr. Nicholson said that they must all have been aware of a disastrous fire that occurred in the offices of Messrs. Ewart Latham and Company in Tamarind Lane on the night of the 7th November last. The office was quite gutted and every book and paper the firm had was destroyed. After this fire, the manager of the firm Mr. Ross asked from the banks with which the firm had accounts for the balance standing to their credit. One of these books was the Mercantile Bank of India and Mr. Ross received information from them which led him to think that the balance at the bank was not as big as it ought to be. He then sent for the pass book and he found that a cheque of Rs. 10,826 was cashed on the 8th November, namely, the day after the fire. He had no recollection of having signed such a cheque and asked the bank to show him the cheque. He was shown the cheque which was marked paid. He found that the signature on the cheque was not his and the matter was put in the hands of the police, who subsequently arrested the accused.

HOW THE CHEQUE WAS LOST.

The peculiar thing about this cheque Mr. Nicholson continued, was that the cheque bore a *per pro* stamp of Ewart Latham and Company. Mr. Ross would tell them that was not the mark of the *per pro* stamp he had been using. It was the mark of the stamp which his assisatnt Mr. McIver used. In this firm four gentlemen held powers of attorney to sign *per pro* Ewart Latham and Company and in the order of seniority they were Mr. Ross, Mr. Pearse, Mr. McIver and Mr. Moyer. None of these gentlemen signed cheques when Mr. Ross was in Bombay and when he was away the order of seniority prevailed. The facts which led to the accused being arrested for this forgery were these:—The accused was a customs clerk employed in the firm for about two or three years and was immediately under Mr. Webster, an assistant in the firm. It was part of the accused's duty to carry cheques to the customs authorities and these were invariably on the Mercantile Bank. Mr. Webster had his office table adjoining that of Mr. McIver and the two gentlemen used to sit opposite each other. Mr. McIver was accustomed to keep his *per pro* stamp on his table in front of him and it was possible for the accused to get hold of this stamp. Then to carry the matter a stage further and to show how it was possible for the accused to get the cheque, Mr. Nicholson said that the cashier would tell them that all the cheque books, which were about ten in number, were kept in a cupboard in the cashier's room. The cupboard was unfortunately a ricketty affair and its lock was not a substantial one and it could be opened by merely shaking it. According to the prosecution, this afforded an opportunity to the accused of getting the cheque. Evidence would be given before the Court that the accused used to go to the cashier's room invariably. These things showed how it was possible for the accused to get hold of the cheque and the *per pro* stamp. All the stamps were burnt in the fire but he hoped to prove by other means that Mr. McIver's stamp was the one which was used. All the four gentlemen had *per pro* stamps but they all varied in shape and size.

Mr. Nicholson then proceeded to state how the cheque was forged. This, he remarked, was a slightly complicated affair but he hoped that as the evidence would be led the matter would become clearer. The prosecution said that the body of the cheque was written by the accused. The jury would be given the cheque and eight documents which would be proved to be in the handwriting of the accused and they would be asked to compare the same. The signature of Mr. Ross was not in the handwriting of the accused but it certainly was distinct from Mr. Ross's signature. Then the bank cashiers and the other authorities in the Mercantile Bank would say that on the 8th, the accused went to the bank and tendered this cheque for payment. That he was then asked by one of them how he got hold of the cheque and he said that he had received it from one Dwarkadas Naranji the day before. He was then asked how he could have got the cheque when the office was all burnt he replied that he knew nothing about the fire. Dwarkadas Naranji would, however, say that he had never received this cheque and the accused's statement to the bank people was therefore false. The accused was then asked to make an endorsement at the back and he did so not in his name but in the name of "Ramchandra B. Joshi."

After his arrest, the accused made certain statements to the police and took them to the Mercantile Bank and there pointed out various people, one of them being Mr. Main, the chief accountant of the Bank, as the gentleman having sat at a certain table when his cheque was passed. As a matter of fact on that day Mr. Main had sat on that table but never before and never since. He had sat there that day as one of his assistants was away in Calcutta. Then the accused wrote at the Bank on a cover the name "Ramchandra B. Joshi," which would be shown to the jury and they would be asked to compare it with the endorsement at the back of the cheque. Counsel's submission on that head was that the two handwritings were exceedingly similar.

Continuing, Mr. Nicholson said that in this case none of the money had been recovered. The prosecution would, however, call a witness, who was the mistress of the accused and she would tell them that about this time the accused was giving her large sums of money, though his pay was only Rs. 5 0a month. One day he gave her Rs. 200 in cash, he bought her furniture of the value of Rs. 200 and also bought a saree for her for Rs. 85. Any way he gave her moneys which were out of all proportion to his salary.

There was another point with regard to the cheque said Mr. Nicholson. The firm had its private numbers on the cheques. The forged cheque had No. 1,578 and the cheque that was cashed last before it bore No. 1,576. The cheques of intervening numbers were never cashed. Counsel then proposed to call his evidence.

His Lordship said that he had gone through the depositions and though he did not wish to interfere with counsel's conduct of the prosecution, he thought that there was a great deal of evidence of unnecessary detail. If Mr. Nicholson proved the forgery by the accused and his identity as the person who cashed it, it would be enough. It mattered very little as to what he did with the money, however, interesting the victory might be.

Mr. Nicholson said that he mentioned everything as he wished to disclose every circumstance in the case as the defence might have to say something. He then called his evidence.

MANAGER'S EVIDENCE.

Mr. W. M. Ross, manager of Messrs. Ewart Latham and Company, examined, said that the accused had been in the firm's service for two or three years upto the 7th November. The cheque shown to him purported to be signed by him but it was not his signature. It purported to be drawn on the Mercantile Bank. It was the cashier Krishnarao's duty to fill in the body of the cheques. He knew Krishnarao's writing but the writing on the cheque was not Krishnarao's. He could not say who had written his signature. The per pro stamp mark was not his. There were four people who had the power to sign—himself, Mr. Pearse, Mr. McIver and Mr. Moyer, Each had his own per pro stamp. The cheque was from his office cheque book. The per pro rubber stamps were all burnt in the fire.

Witness here identified several documents signed by himself, Mr. Moyer, Mr. McIver and Mr. Pearse and bearing their respective per pro stamp marks. He also identified a diagram showing the relative lengths of the stamp marks. The length of the stamp mark on the cheque corresponded with the length of Mr. McIver's stamp mark. The cheque book from which ....s cheque came was either lost or destroyed. Witness ordinarily signed all the cheques. If he were not in Bombay, the cheques would be signed by the other three gentlemen in the order of seniority. He was in Bombay on the 7th November. Occasionally cheques were sent by the accused. The firm had accounts with four different banks. The largest account they had with the Mercantile Bank. This cheque could not have been paid by any other Bank on that day. After their office was burnt down, he inquired about their balance at each of the Banks and in the case of the Mercantile Bank he found that the balance was smaller than he had thought. He then sent for the pass book and found that a cheque for Rs. 10,826 had been debited on the 8th November. He made his inquiries on the 11th November. Not having any recollection of signing the cheque, he inquired who the payee was when he was asked to see the cheque. When he was shown the cheque he found that it was a forgery. He knew Dwarkadass Naranji, partner in the firm of Lalji Naranji, with whom his firm had dealings. On that day he had not given that cheque to Dwarkadass. Lalji Naranji's firm made purchases from his office, who never gave a cheque to that firm. The last cheque he had signed was on the Russo-Asiatic Bank on the 7th November. The fire occurred on the night of the 7th. That cheque was written by Krishnarao. In drawing cheques on the Banks, they had private running numbers which they wrote on the left hand corner. There were different numbers in the case of every bank they had dealings with. This cheque bore No. 1878 and the last cheque he signed bore No. 1875. The other two cheques, if they existed, ought to be in the Mercantile Bank. The accused's pay was Rs. 50 and was directly under Mr. Webster who sat in the same room as Mr. McIver and his table adjoined Mr. McIver's. Mr. Webster's duties were also to pay customs duties and in that way the accused was under him. The eight papers shown to him were all in the accused's handwriting. He did not know the accused's handwriting very intimately.

INQUIRIES AT THE BANK.

Cross-examined, witness said that in November last the firm had five accounts in five banks. Krishnarao had the cheque books. General instructions were given to take care of cheque books which were locked up in the cupboard over the cashier's table. The cashier kept the key of the cupboard. He never complained to the witness that the cupboard had a defective lock. On the 10th November, his firm took new offices in Royal Insurance Buildings. On the 10th they had no paper to find out the balances in the banks. He made his inquiries on the afternoon of the 11th with a view to find out how they stood. He had no suspicions then. He detected at once that the balance was not as big as it ought to be as he had a recollection as to what it should have been. He then went to the Mercantile Bank and saw the accountant Mr. Main, who showed him the cheque and he detected the forgery at once. They then examined the ledger and the ledger clerk was sent for. Mr. Main made inquiries in his presence and questioned several of the clerks. The point then discussed was whether the amount was paid in large notes or small notes. He believed somebody had said that some bania had cashed the cheque. The Bank first communicated with the police. On the 11th November the accused was present in office and continued attending work until his arrest on the 2nd December. The accused, besides doing duty as a customs clerk, removed cement from the docks for them but as far as he knew the accused had done it only once. The private numbers were not kept secret. Krishnarao, the cashier, and Juggonnath, the shroff, would know them. The private numbers would be on the counterfoils also. Various other clerks had done cashier's work from time to time and they would know them. Many people went to the cashier's table for business. Many people did not go to Mr. McIver's table. Some outsiders did go. Mr. McIver left his stamp on the desk in front of him. He had made a written complaint to the police after the accused's arrest. Between the 11th November and 2nd December, the police frequently went to his office to make inquiries. They made inquiries from the various clerks in the office. The customs cheques were drawn in favour of the assistant to the Collector of Customs. The accused never cashed them. They were crossed cheques and the accused took them to the docks.

The accused was arrested on the strength of an anonymous letter and the inquiries resulting from it. So far as he knew no member of the staff of the Mercantile Bank ever came to his office. The accused was quite a good clerk during the period he served. The letter was to the effect that an employee of the firm had been wasting money in the town.

HAND WRITING IDENTIFIED.

Mr. G. R. Webster, an assistant in the firm examined by Mr. Nicholson, said that the accused had been working immediately under him as a customs clerk. He knew the accused's hand-writing. The eight documents shown to him were all in the handwriting of the accused. Witness used to sit opposite to Mr. Mc Iver. Their tables faced and touched each other. Mr. Mackiva kept his per pro stamp lying open on the table and people could take it. He believed that the body of the forged cheque was in the accused's hand-writing. He could not say in whose hand-writing the endorsement at the back of the forged cheque was.

Cross-examined by Mr. Velinkar, witness said that the signature of Mr. Ross on the forged cheque he could not say was in the hand-writing of the accused. He could not swear that the body of the forged cheque was in the hand-writing of the accused.

Re-examined, witness said that when he first saw the cheque he at once thought that it was the accused's hand-writing. He felt reasonably convinced about it.

To the Court witness said he had no doubt in his mind but he would not swear to it unless he saw the accused write it.

Mr. K. McIver also an assistant in Ewart Latham and Coy., examined by Mr. Nicholson, said that he very occasionally signed for the firm when Mr. Ross and Mr. Pearse were not in Bombay. He used to use his own stamp. He kept his stamp by the ink-pot and anybody in the office could get at it. The per pro stamp mark on the forged cheque appeared to be his stamp. The accused used to come to Mr. Webster twice or thrice a day. The accused sometimes worked under him too and he thought he could recognise his hand-writing. He could not recognise the hand-writing in the body of the cheque as it was more carefully written. It was certainly not the cashier's handwriting.

Cross-examined witness said that he could not remember if the accused came to Mr. Webster on the 7th November, but it was quite probable he did. Chances were that the accused came to his table too. He had not missed his per pro stamp on the 7th. As far as he knew it was there when he left the office. If it were not there he would have detected it at once. Other clerks also came to his table when he called them but the accused used to come uncalled so also his own clerk, a Parsi.

Re-examined witness said that on the 7th he had occasion to use his per pro stamp but not for the Mercantile Bank.

To the Court, witness said that the eight documents produced in Court were in the hand-writing of the accused.

Further cross-examined by Mr. Velinkar, witness said that he had many opportunities of seeing the accused's hand-writing Memoranda written by the accused would come to him for signature but not often.

BANK ACCOUNTANT'S VERSION.

Mr. J. Main, chief accountant in the Mercantile Bank, examined said that the forged cheque was cashed by his Bank on the 8th November. That day he was sitting at the junior assistant's table as that man was absent in Calcutta. That was the place where he usually sat. At that table he sat on that one occasion only. On Tuesday Mr. Ross came to the Bank and said the signature on the cheque was not his. The cheque had been to him for orders for payment. He saw the accused in his room in the Bank on the 3rd December. Mr. Morris was also with him. The accused led the party to the ledgers and pointed out the ledger-clerks Dhunjibhoy Chinoy and Anandrao. The accused also pointed to the table where witness had sat when he passed the cheque. He then pointed out a blotting pad lying there for the public and on a cover wrote the name "Ramchandra B. Joshi" without the slightest hesitation. The accused then took them to the cash department and pointed out the cashiers Rustomji and Jamshedji. From there he took them to the extremity of the cash department and pointed out the man who pays in silver. The cheque was paid out in notes and silver. The last cheque above the forged cheque had a difference of two numbers. The two cheques bearing the intervening numbers had not been cashed.

Witness was then cross-examined regarding the details he gave after which Mr. Nicholson called other evidence to prove the accused's handwriting.

Mr. Nicholson then examined Mr. D. N. Chinoy, ledger clerk in the Mercantile Bank. Witness said he knew the accused whom he first saw at the Bank on the midday of the 8th November, when the accused tendered the cheque in this case for to be cashed. Witness then asked the accused whence he had brought the cheque, when Messrs. Ewart, Latham's premises had been on fire. The accused told him that he knew nothing about the fire, that he had brought it from his Sheth Dwarkadas Naranji and that it was given to his master's firm in full settlement of its account. The accused had endorsed the name at the back as "Ramchandra B. Joshi." Witness took that to be the accused's name.

Witness then deposed to the facts that had happened at the Bank after the accused's arrest as outlined by Mr. Nicholson in his opening address.

Cross-examined, witness said, that he would not be able to identify every man that came to the Bank but he identified the accused as this was a special case. He remembered the conversation he had and the fire that had taken place which led him to put these questions. He put the questions because his suspicions were aroused but he did not report the matter to Mr. Main as the account was not in his department. He spoke about this conversation for the first time when Inspector Morris came to make inquiries on the 11th or 12th November. He had then told Mr. Morris that a Bania had come to cash the cheque and also gave some description of the man.

At this stage, further hearing of the case was adjourned until to-day.

CHEQUE FORGERY CASE.

SEQUEL TO A FIRE.

(Before Mr. Justice Davar.)

At the fifth sitting of the First Criminal Sessions for the current year, yesterday, Mr. Justice Davar very nearly reached the end of the work on the calendar. His Lordship concluded the part heard case left over from the night previous within an hour and on the accused being found guilty he sentenced him to six years' rigorous imprisonment, characterising the accused as a violent and desperate character. His Lordship also made a reference to the plucky manner in which the injured policeman Shaikh Mohidin had acted and expressed his satisfaction on receiving a letter from the Commissioner of Police stating that Shaikh Mohidin, who was crippled for life, would be well provided for.

His Lordship next tried the case of Vinayak Ganpat, formerly a clerk in the employ of Messrs. Ewart Latham and Company, who was charged with various offences arising out of a forged cheque of Rs. 10,826 cashed by the Mercantile Bank. The whole day was spent in recording the evidence of witnesses and the case had not been finished when the Court rose for the day.

VIOLENT AND DESPERATE PRISONER

KING-EMPEROR *v.* NAJIR BADALKHAN.

His Lordship and a common jury resumed the hearing of this case, the facts of which were reported in yesterday's "Chronicle." The accused, the prosecution alleged, was arrested for an offence of theft and while he was taken to his house for inquiries by two policemen named Shaikh Mohidin and Babaji Baboo, he attempted to escape and in doing so he stabbed the two policemen.

Dr. Powell had said the previous day in his evidence that Shaikh Mohidin was crippled for life and was unfit for service. He would therefore be removed from his present job.

In the course of his summing up, His Lordship remarked with reference to this point that it was an unfortunate circumstance that the man was crippled for life and he expressed a hope that the authorities would recognize that he received these injuries in a plucky attempt to do his duty with great courage and in disregard for his own personal safety.

The jury unanimously found the accused guilty of attempting to escape from legal custody, of causing grievous hurt to Shaikh Mohidin and of causing simple hurt to Babaji Babu. They also added a rider that the policeman Shaikh Mohidin should be strongly recommended for consideration to his superiors as he had suffered serious injuries while in execution of his duty.

His Lordship, in passing sentence, said that that was the only possible verdict the jury could return on the evidence. The jury seemed to have taken a very merciful view of the accused's conduct with reference to the policeman Babaji. The accused, on his statement was a thief and was rightly arrested. Taking advantage of darkness and one policeman having gone to fetch a light, the accused attempted to escape and for that purpose he made a free use of a dangerous weapon with which he inflicted very serious wounds to both the policemen. One of them Shaikh Mohidin was crippled for life and Dr. Powell had told the Court that he would be unfit for service. The second man was wounded in the back. The wound was serious and it just escaped penetrating the vital parts. The accused seemed to His Lordship to be both a violent and a desperate character. The police had arduous and hard duties to perform and these were unpleasant duties and they must be protected from the violence of men like the accused and although His Lordship had no desire to pass a vindictive sentence, he thought it necessary to pass such sentence as would deter the accused and the men like him from committing assaults on men honestly striving to do their duty. His Lordship, therefore, sentenced the accused to one year's rigorous imprisonment on the first charge, three years' on the second charge and two years' on the third charge of assaulting Babaji as His Lordship wished to give effect to the jury's finding. All the sentences were to run consecutively, that is, the accused was sentenced to six years' rigorous imprisonment.

SERVICES TO BE APPRECIATED.

After the case had been decided and the prisoner removed, His Lordship said that he wished to state publicly that he had just received a letter from the Commissioner of Police, who assured His Lordship that Dr. Powell was mistaken when he said that Shaikh Mohidin would be dismissed from service. In deserving cases like this, the Commissioner said, the employees would be well provided for. His Lordship remarked that this was very satisfactory both to the public and to them.

ORIGINAL SIDE.

SISTERS AT LAW.

PARENTS' PROPERTY IN DISPUTE.

(Before Mr. Justice Macleod.)

FATMABAI *v.* RAHIMATBAI, WIDOW.

This was a motion on behalf of the plaintiff for the appointment of a receiver.

There were two suits as regards the administration of the estates of Haji Abdul and his widow. Mr. Raikes appeared in both the suits for the plaintiff, in support of the rule of 15th December, 1913. Mr. Weldon appeared to show cause against the rule on behalf of the first defendant and the third and fourth defendants.

Haji Abdul died leaving a will dated 21st April, 1898, and a widow named Mariambai, three sons, and three daughters, the first daughter being the plaintiff and the second and third daughters being the first and second defendants respectively. By his will Haji Abdul appointed his widow and two sons as executors. The two sons died leaving a daughter and widow respectively who are the third and fourth defendants in the present suit. Mariambai died leaving a will by which all the property in her hands was left to the first defendant.

Fatmabai, the plaintiff, is one of the legatees under Haji Abdul's will and she prayed for the appointment of a receiver, on the ground that the first defendant being a *purdahnashin* lady could not administer the estate that had come to her by Mariambai's will. The affidavits of the plaintiff and the first defendant were read to his Lordship.

In the first suit about the administration of the estate of Haji Abdul, his Lordship allowed the official receiver to continue as receiver. In the second suit regarding the administration of the estate left by Mariambai, his Lordship did not think it necessary to appoint any other receiver. His Lordship, therefore, allowed the first defendant to hold the property left to her by Mariambai's will and continue administering it till the suit was decided.

The rule was, therefore, discharged in the second case.

Solicitors for the plaintiff: Aredshir, Hormasji and Dinsha.

Solicitors for the defendants: Little & Co.

POLICE OFFICER'S "SORDID OFFENCE."

CONVICTED OF ABETTING EXTORTION

(Before Justices Heaton and Shah.)

ABDUL AZIZ WALAD ABDUL NABI *v.* THE KING-EMPEROR.

Their Lordships disposed of the appeal in the case in which Abdul Aziz Walad Abdul Nabi, police sub-inspector of Tasgoan, was charged with having framed an incorrect record in order to save himself from legal punishment; for having abetted extortion under sections 384, 109 and 218 of the Indian Penal Code. He was also charged under sections 204 and 466 of the Indian Penal Code in that he being a public servant, did fraudulently or dishonestly make interpolations in his office diary, and did further make false statements with the intention of causing it to be believed that the said part of the document or documents were made at a time when he knew that they were not made.

Mr. C. A. Kincaid, Sessions Judge of Satara, found the accused guilty of all the offences and sentenced him to suffer fifteen months' rigorous imprisonment on all the charges. Against the above order the accused appealed to the High Court.

The facts of this case as alleged by the prosecution, are these:—On the 28th March 1912, one Yesa, wife of Maruti Shidu Rokade, a resident of Jangewadi, a hamlet of Visapur, died of snakebite. Efforts were made to cure her by giving her a decoction of "nim" leaves, and by carrying her round the village temple of Balshidda. The efforts, however,, proved unavailing and she died. The same day her husband, without informing the village officers, cremated his dead wife's body. Next morning the police patil asked for an explanation of his omission to report Yesa's death. Maruti could give none beyond his ignorance of the necessity to do so. On the 29th of March, 1912, the police patil reported Yesa's death to sub-inspector Abdul Aziz (accused in this case) and to-gether with his report sent Maruti's statement taken by himself on the same day. The Sub-Inspector was absent from Tasgaon and therefore the head constable Laxman prepared a case diary of Yesa's sudden death. The rule of the department was that all enquiries into sudden deaths must be completed in fourteen days or a formal request made for an extension of time. According to this rule the Sub-Inspector asked for further time, but it was refused, and was ordered to complete the investigation.

"HARASS HIM."

On 20th June, the Sub-Inspector sent an order to the village officers of Visapur to send to him Maruti in charge of a police havaldar. The police patil therefore sent for Maruti and told him to go to Tasgoan that the Sub-Inspector might take his statement. In charge of Maruti, the police patil sent a Ramoshi called Tatya. The two men walked together as far as a stream, when Maruti dropped behind to answer a call of nature. Tatya, walked on and after a little while, Maruti followed him. As he did so, he noticed on the ground a brown paper envelope which Tatya had dropped. Maruti picked it up and when he reached Tasgaon, he asked a passing Brahaman to tell him its contents. They proved to be Exs: 33 and 37 which had an endorsement signed by the patil and the Kulkorni to the effect that Maruti had, as ordered, been sent. The Ex 37 ran as follows: "Respecteful compliments. The man is sent. Harass him before we come and everything will be managed." On hearing that he (Maruti) was to be harassed by the Sub-Inspector, Maruti concealed the letter in his pocket. And when he met Tatya, who by the time had discovered his loss and was searching for the letter, Maruti denied having seen it. Shortly afterwards the patil and the Kulkarni came up and then it was discovered that the Sub-Inspector was not at home. So all went back to Visapur. The Sub-Inspector in the meanwhile did nothing he the 4th July 1912. On that date he ordered to produce Maruti before him. On the morning of the 7th July the police patil ordered Maruti to proceed at once to Tasgaon. He said that he would himself come later with the Kulkarni. When all had assembled at the Sub-Inspector's house, the Kulkarni called Maruti outside the house and told him that the Sub-Inspector would not take his statement until he had enquired whether Maruti had killed his wife or whether she had really died of snake-bite. Maruti pleaded that every one knew how Yesa had died. But the Kulkarni told him that unless he bribed the Sub-Inspector with Rs. 100 he would be prosecuted for murder Maruti made various excuses, but none were accepted. Maruti then collected Rs. 100 from various persons and gave them to the Kulkarni, who at once took them inside the Sub-Inspector's house. After a little while the Kulkarni came out and told Maruti that the Sub-Inspector was willing to take his statement. He went inside the house and there the Sub-Inspector in his own hand recorded his deposition and allowed him to return to his village.

MARUTI'S LOSS.

Maruti did not, however, submit quietly to the loss of his Rs. 100. He went to Satara and got a petition drafted, charging the village officers with extorting Rs. 100 from him and presented it to the Sub-Divisional Magistrate. The Sub-Divisional Magistrate took Maruti's statement and forwarded it to the Mamlatdar for careful and secret enquiry. The Mamlatdar made the inquiry, and then proceedings were instituted against the patil and the Kulkarni. They were tried and convicted of extortion. Then a departmental enquiry was made regarding the Sub-Inspector's (i.e. the present accused), share in the extortion. During the enquiry it was found out that he had tampered with the official records and diaries. On the 3rd April, 1913, a formal complaint against the Sub-Inspector and his clerk Hussen was laid before the City Magistrate. The Magistrate committed the case to the Sessions Court. On the Public Prosecutor's motion a pardon was tendered to the accused Hussein on condition that he revealed the whole story That tender was accepted and Hussein was examined as a witness for the Crown.

The Sub-Inspector's defence was that the allegations of extortion not only against the present accused but also against the village officers, were entirely false. The reasons why a false case was got up against the accused, were that one Damu, the Kulkarni of Shiegaon, was a bitter enemy of Ramchandra, the convicted Kulkarni of Visapur. Damu, therefore, got up a false case against Ramchandra. To assist him, Damnu called in the aid of several persons who were the sworn foes of Krishna the convicted patil of Visapur. Thus, as a consideration for the aid of Damnu, he included Krishna, the patil of Visapur, in the accusation. Now the Sub-Inspector had incurred the enmity of one of Damu's friends, namely, Bala, the patil of Dhavli, who was reduced on the accused's report, and also of Damu himself, whom he reprimanded for his rudness on one occasion to the district officer. So the accused was added to the list of those against whom the false charge was made.

A SERIES OF FRAUDS.

The Sessions Judge in the course of his lengthy and elaborate judgment remarked:—"Once the two witnesses Hussein and Barge are deemed to have been sufficiently corroborated, it becomes clear that the Sub-Inspector perpetrated a series of frauds in order to falsify Maruti's story of extortion. The Sub-Inspector would never have wished to falsify Maruti's complaint unless he had been a party to the extortion. The offence of extorting money by means of a wife's unreported death, originally committed by the accused, was a peculiarly sordid and disgraceful one." The accused was sentenced to suffer fifteen months' rigorous imprisonment for the first three charges, and was further sentenced to undergo a term of six months' rigorous imprisonment under Section 466 of the Indian Penal Code. The last sentence should run concurrently with the sentence imposed under the other Sections:

Their Lordships confirmed the convictions and sentences passed on the accused on all the charges except on the charge under Section 204. Mr. Justice Heaton in the course of the judgment, said that the Sub-Inspector was tried as an abettor. It was in fact proved that the patil and the Kulkarni were guilty of the offence of extortion. An inquiry was started afterwards to find out whether the present accused was guilty. In course of the enquiry it was found that the office records were tampered with. A good deal of matter came out in the enquiry, but primarily, however, they were concerned

(*Continued on page* 12.)

THE
GREATEST SPECIFIC
THE WORLD PRODUCES
DR. CARL'S
BEST FOR MALARIAL AND OTHER FEVERS.
It has the largest sale in the world. On sale throughout the WORLD.
Proprietors:
M. T. MADON & Co.,
CHEMISTS,
THE CORNER SHOP, MARKET,
BOMBAY.

HIGH COURT.

(Continued from page 11.)

with extortion. The facts were conclusively proved by evidence. that that extortion was practiced upon. On those facts alone any jury would be perfectly justified in saying that the accused had a hand in extortion. They had no doubt whatever, that those persons extorted Rs. 100. Their Lordships felt no doubt that the accused was guilty. As the charge under Section 204 was not clearly established they set aside the conviction and sentence on that charge.

Mr. Jinna with Mr. Nijsure, appeared for the appellant.

The Government Pleader represented the Crown.

INSOLVENCY COURT.

COTTON MERCHANT ADJUDICATED.

(Before Mr. Justice Macleod.)

Re BHOLABHAI BHOGILAL.

Mr. M. J. Mehta, instructed by Messrs. Motichand and Devidass, applied for an adjudication order against the firm of Bholabhai Bhogilal, cotton merchants.

It was stated that the petitioner Keshavlal Goculbhai, who was a jeweller was a creditor of the firm in the sum of Rs. 5,000, lent on a hundi, which was subsequently dishonoured. It was alleged that the firm had suspended payment and the partners had departed from their usual place of business.

His Lordship made the adjudication order prayed for.

It was stated that the firm's debts amounted to over two lakhs of rupees.

SOCIETY DIVORCE SUIT.

APPLICATION BY EARL FITZWILLIAM.

Petitioner: Mr. Alexander Brodrick Leslie-Melville, J. P.

Respondent: Mrs. Leslie-Melville.

Co-respondents: Earl Fitzwilliam. Mr. Thomas Comyn Platt.

The pending divorce case in which the above are the parties was mentional in the Divorce Court this morning by Mr. McCardie, who attended to make an application of behalf of Earl Fitzwilliam.

Mr. McCardie said the application he desired to make on behalf of Earl Fitzwilliam was that the hearing of the action should be expedited. The petition was presented during August of last year, the particulars were delivered on September 17, on September 22, the answer of Lord Fitzwilliam was filed, and the case was put down for hearing on November 18.

The case proceeded in the ordinary way, and on Thursday last the widest publicity was given to it in the daily press. The case was made a most conspicuous feature in the whole of the daily press, and photograpas of the parties had appeared.

It was no part of his duty to question the action of the press, but on behalf of Lord Fitzwilliam he desired the earliest possible opportunity of dealing fully with the allegations made against him and of inquiring into the circumstances under which the petition had been presented. He (Mr. McCardie) asked that the trial should be expedited.

"SPECIAL CIRCUMSTANCES."

His suggestion was that the case might be taken, say, about a month from the present time. That would afford ample time for the preparation of the briefs. Unless this was done his fear was that the action would not come on until either the end of the present term or the beginning of next term. Under the special circumstances of the extraordinary publicity given to the action, he asked that the trial should be expedited.

Mr. Willis, who appeared for the respondent, Mrs. Melville, offered no objection to the course suggested, as his client would like the case to be tried at the earliest possible moment.

Mr. Victor Russell intimated that Mr. Comyn Platt, for whom he appeared, would do nothing to delay the hearing.

PETITIONER'S POSITION.

Mr. Bayford, on behalf of the petitioner, said Mr. Leslie Melville was most anxious to get the matter over and disposed of. Earl Fitzwilliam was only one of the co-respondents, and the case had to be considered from different points of view. So far as he knew, they would be ready for the trial within a reasonable time. If his Lordship thought the notices in the press and the publicity occasioned thereby was a ground for putting the case in front of other cases he would not oppose the expediting of the trial.

His Lordship: I know nothing of what has appeared in the press except what I have just heard. I regret it, but I see no ground for expediting the trial.

Mr. McCardie added that one of the particular reasons for his application was that the newspapers, in announcing the suit, did not state that Lord Fitzwilliam wholly denied the charges.

His Lordships: All I know is that notice of this kind in the press does not seem to me any ground for expediting the trial and delaying those cases which had been entered before. Any mention as to costs in this application must be made at the trial.

(The parties in this suit are well-known in Madras. See Day by Day page 8.)

NOTORIOUS OUTLAWS ARRESTED

CAPTURED HINDUS SAFE IN KHOST.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, Feb. 6.

The report by a Frontier correspondent as to the arrest of outlaws in Khost is now confirmed. It is stated the Governor of Khost seized a gang and secured two most notorious leaders, named Khar and Shahaurang. The Khattak prisoner held to ransom was released, and has reached Thall. The Hindu prisoners are in the safe keeping of the Governor.

THE CAUSE LIST.

BOARD FOR SATURDAY, THE 7TH OF FEBRUARY, 1914.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Beaman.

In the Division Court No. 53.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Cause.

186-13—Unwalla P & P Luxmibai v. Tribhowandas Hargowandas Purnanand & Co. Part heard 5-2-14.

433-13—Mirza M & M Oasman Adam Patel v Sarabai widow Jeh G & B Part heard.

Short Cause.

1030-13—Motichand and D, Kesarichand Bhanabhai a firm v Darashaw Dhunjishaw, Jamsetji E and D.

Long Causes.

1167-12—Unwalla P and P, Ahmed Fakroodin v Haji Rajab Haji Mohidin and ors, Manecklal and Ty., Patell and Ez.

79-12—Malvi H M & R Brijraj Buldevdas & ors v. Birdichand Prithviraj and anr Payne and Co. Vachha & Co.

140-13—D J Mantri Krishnabai widow v. Yeshwant Raghunath Khewoor & ors Manecklal & T & Vachha & Co.

512-12—Jehangir M & S Bayabai widow v. Abdulla Joosab & ors Raghaveya N & Co.

369-13—Pestonji R K & Co Phiroze Cursetji Sethna v. Dadabhoy Harmosji Billimoria M B Chothia Pest R K & Co.

772-13—Soonderdas & Co Sobhagchand Naginchand v. Chandalal Ishwarlal Mehta Unwalla P & P.

767-13—Rustomji & Co Pestonji Sorabji Master v. Dinsha Nusserwanji Darawalla & anr.

757-13—Bhaishanker K & G Hirachand Sakharam v. Shavchand Dharmsey and ors. Manchershaw & N.

809-13—Bick. M R & Co Raja Bahadur Shivlal Motilal v. Messrs Adamji Peerbhoy & Sons a firm Edgelow G W & Co.

630-13—Hiralal & Co. Nanabhai Tullokchand & ors v. The Albert Press Co Ld & anr Little & Co. Bhaishanker K & G.

637-13—Ardeshir H D & Co Nanabhai Karimbhoy Nanji v. Noor Mahomed Vazeer Captain & V.

688-13—Soonderdas & Co Rose Kate Coirea v. Thomes William De'Almedia Daphtary F and D.

99-13—Smathem B & Co Bablibai alias Saraswatibai v. Dwarkabai Widow & ors. D. J. Mantri.

249-13—Bhai K & G The Poona Bank Ltd. & anr v. Motilal Chunilal Malvi H M & R.

Before The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Macleod.

In the Division Court No. 43.

Chamber Matters for Disposal.

68-13—Bicknell M R & Co The Bombay Hujaz Steam Navigation Co. of India Ltd. (in Liquidation) v. Gulam Hussain Essajee Tajbhoy Payne & Co. 6-2-14.

947-08—Madhowji K & Ch Foolchand Terowagir & ors. v. Sagarmal Serowager & ors 29-1-14.

637-13—Captain & V. Ebrahimbhoy Karimbhoy v. Nanji Noor Mahomed Vazir Ardeshir H D & Co 2-12-13.

637-13—Ardeshir H D & Co. Ebrahimbhoy Karimbhoy v. Nanji Noor Mahomed Vazir Captain & V 4-12-13.

1886-12—Wadia G & Co. Charles Edward Grey v. Esmail Haji Habib & ors. Surajmal & Co. 13-1-14.

M J 12-14—Payne & Co. Lucele Donaldson Abbott v. Reginald George Abbott Little & Co. 13-1-14.

M J 1071-13—Payne & Co. Agnis Mary Cook v. George Francis Cook 27-1-14.

897-13—Malvi H M & R Messrs Gambhirchand Kedarnath, a firm v. Gordhandas Lakhminarayen Shroff D & D 24-1-14.

1000-13—In Messrs Chunilal Krishnashanker v. The Krishna & Co. Ltd. Bhai K & G 27-1-14.

1093-13—Payne & Co Carsondas Premji v. Bhicaji Meghji Soonderdas & Co 27-1-14.

886-12—Surajmal & Co. Charles Edward Grey v. Esmail Haji Habib & ors Wadia G & Co 27-1-14.

1049-13—Patell & Ez Esmail Salemahomed v. Fazal Ebrahim & anr Ardeshir H D & Co. 29-1-14.

115-14—Craigie B & C Bapuji Sorabji Patil v. Keshrichand Roopchand Edgelow G W & Co 30-1-14.

935-13—Jamsetji R & D Manabai v. Sultanalli Allibhai & ors Surajmal & Co. 30-1-14.

1289-12—Jamsetji R & D Jodhraj Tucluram a firm v. Harnarayen Salegram a firm Valbh & Co. 30-1-14.

853-13—Jamsetji R & D Nanabhoy Karsondas v. Mohanlal Pitamberdas & anr. Raghowji N & Co. 30-1-14.

754-13—Captain & V. Waghji Vallabhdas & Co. a firm v. Passu Poonja Ardeshir A D & Co. 3-2-14.

6 S 874-13—Mehta & Dal Dossibai widow & ors v. Dhunjishaw Ardeshir Porebunderwalla & ors Jehangir G & B. Mehta and Dal 25-9-13.

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Long Causes.

834-13—Pandia & Co Rustomji Hirjibhoy Hormusji Shroff v. Sorabji Dossabhai Nadirsha and ors Wadia G & Co Part heard 3-2-14 Purnanand & Co.

889-13—Madh K & Ch. Morarji Thackersi & Co. a firm v. Aga Haji Abdereman & Sons a firm Mulla & Mulla Part heard 2-2-14.

Short Cause.

11-14—Tyabji D and Co, Bai Maneckbai widow v Nandlal Thakerseydas, Wadia G and Co, Part Heard, 13-1-14.

For argument of Rule to annual order of Adjudication.

Ins. D.Ct 523-13—Payne & Co. Ramgopal Hiralal & ors. Insolvent Joharmal Mulchand applicant v. Mohanlal Han Bro's & ors. Petitioning Creditors Surajmal & Co. Part heard 4-2-14.

Long Causes.

240-13—Matu J & M Mangaldas N Motiwalla & anr v. Abdul Razak Haji Sooleman Abdul Wahed Payne & Co. 4-2-14. For further hearing.

Long Causes.

1085-13—Jehangir G & B Gordhandas Haridas Joshi v. Kessarbai widow & anr. Rustomji & Co.

103-13—Madh. K and Ch., R D Sethna v Tyaballi Allibhai and ors, Edg. G W and Co.

250-12—Bick. M R and Co, Gopinath Premsukhdas and ors v Shrikisson Lachmondas and anr, Patell and Ez.

858-13—Amin & Desai Messrs Ruberdos Narsodesa a firm v. Naranji Datyabhai Motichand & D.

1037-13—Payne & Co Mahomed bin Abdul Watab Nushari v. Mohsur bin Abdulla bin Rajob Motichand & D.

1063-13—Craigie B & Co The Bank of India Ltd. v. Abdool Oziz & Abdulla Basama a firm Payne & Co.

1017-13—Bhai K & G Keshavji Ramji Laklmudas & ors v. Norarji Virji Mulla & Mulla.

992-13—Payne & Co The Credit Bank of India Ltd. v. Ahmed Haji Munji Edgelow G W & Co.

900-13—Surajmal & Co. Pitamber Padamsey and anr. v. Meghji Vallabhdas and anr Unwalla P & P & Patell & Ez.

1000-13—Bhaishanker K & G Chunilal Krishnashanker v. The Krishna Co Ld. In person.

994-13—Payne & Co The Credit Bank of India Ld. v. Tulsidas Juggiwandas Divecha Amin & Desai.

1219-12—Malvi H M & R Bansidhar Lachminarayen Messrs Jwalaprasad Gayaprasad a firm. Ard. H & Co.

235-07—Patell & E Z Jaikissondas Ramvillas & ors v. Motilal Keshowsha & anr Surajmal & Co.

68-13—Payne & Co. The Bombay and Hujaz Stn. Navigation Co. of India Ld. in Liquidation v. Goolam Hoosein Essaji Tajbhai Bick M R & Co.

SERVICES COMMISSION.

RECRUITMENT OF MEDICAL PROFESSORS.

MADRAS SITTINGS CONCLUDED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Feb. 6.

The Services Commission sat to-day in the Senate Hall under the presidency of Lord Islington. The co-opted members were Lieutenant-Colonel Gifford, C.S.I., I.M.S., and Mr. A. P. Fernandez.

Dr. T. M. Nair, in his examination, said for some years in future the Indian Medical Service must remain for general purposes. It was the only way to staff the remote districts. But the Service should be wholly a civil service. Half of its members should be recruited in England and half in India on a lower pay. The Army could be served by a service like the R.A.M.C. in England. In time of war volunteers could be drawn from civil practitioners. He would have private practitioners employed in all grades in hospitals. Private practitioners could be found with qualifications equal to those of the officers of the Service.

Appointments to vacant professorships should not be confined to the Service. They should be advertised for in India and Europe. The disadvantage of the present system of appointment to chairs from the Service was that the occupants were liable to be moved about according to the exigencies of the Service.

In answer to Mr. Rahim, Dr. Nair said that there were plenty of Indian medical men who would volunteer for service in case of war. Witness agreed that the degree alone was no test of a man's capacity.

To Mr. Fisher witness said he would not have gaols under the Medical Department, but it would be well that gaol superintendents should be medical men.

Mr. Fisher asked Dr. Nair whether he did not think that the removal of professorships and other prizes from the Service would not affect the standard of recruits. Witness replied that a few of the service at present, could aspire to these prizes.

Mr. Fisher: But they probably did in their young days, full of the illusions of youth.

In reply to Mr. Chaubal he said the best Indians studying medicine in England did not enter the I.M.S.

To Sir Theodore Morrison he said municipalities in the Madras Presidency were not indifferent to sanitation.

Colonel Gifford, in his examination, brought forward figures to disprove Dr. Nair's statement that under the present system of professorships there was no real continuity in the tenure of the chairs. He showed there was equal movement in the tenure of the chairs in London Medical Schools.

PRISON ADMINISTRATION.

Major Justice, I.M.S., Sanitary Commissioner, Madras, did not think sanitary and bacteriological departments should be amalgamated. Experience in field work would be useful to a research man, but in case of amalgamation there was danger of bad research men being shifted into the sanitary branch. The qualities required in the two branches were too dissimilar to admit of amalgamation without great incongruities.

Colonel Macnamara, Inspector-General of Prisons, Madras, agreed that the prison administration was becoming a specialised science, and he would welcome facilities being given to officers in India to observe prison administration in Europe.

Dr. Vizayaraghavela, representative of the Medical Graduates' Association, Madras, and Mr. C. B. Rama Rao, representative of Civil Assistant Surgeons, Madras, were also examined.

The Commission concluded its Madras sittings.

GURKHA SENTRY'S INDISCRETION.

APOLOGISES TO A MUNSIFF FOR ASSAULT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Feb. 6.

The Munshigunj Gurkha assault case has been amicably settled.

In this case Babu Kunjabehari Biswas, Munsiff of Munshigunj, complained against a Gurkha soldier doing sentry duty at the local sub-treasury for assault, while passing along the road in front of the treasury after office work.

The Commissioner of Dacca Division, expressed the view that an apology was due to the Munsiff for non-exercise of proper care and foresight in making the transfer of the treasury guard from the police to the military. Colonel Colom expressed regret on behalf of the military authorities and also made the Gurkha sentry to do so for his indiscretion. This matter formed subject of interpellation at the last meeting of the Bengal Legislative Council when the Government promised to make an enquiry. The case has been withdrawn and the treasury is now being guarded by ordinary police constables.

A FANATIC AT WORK ON THE FRONTIER.

MUSA KHELLS' HOUSES BURNT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, Feb. 6.

The "Pioneer" hears from Peshawar that the fanatical Babra Mullah of Chahmang has once more begun preaching in the Mohmand country against the sections of tribes which take subsidies from the British Government. He has been particularly bitter against Mittai Musa Khells, and his followers have burnt some of their houses. The general feeling among Mahomands is against the Mullah, but he manages to get together a certain following of malcontent tribesmen at odd intervals.

CALCUTTA PORT CONGESTION.

FACILITIES FOR INCREASING TRAFFIC.

TWO RIVAL SCHEMES.

(From Our Correspondent.)

CALCUTTA, Feb. 6.

The Calcutta Port Facilities Commission, under the Chairmanship of Sir William Duke, is still daily examining witnesses here on the subject of measures necessary to meet the enormous increase in traffic which has taken place during the past few years and which is rapidly outgrowing the accommodation of the port. The evidence so far taken has been lengthy and technical.

The point of most general interest which has so far emerged, is that there is a very live opposition in the mind to the Port Commissioners' scheme for building more docks and jetties in the Calcutta side of the port. The alternative scheme is put forward by the President of the Indian Mining Association and others interested in the coal trade. It is to leave the Calcutta side of the port practically as it is, and to build additional accommodation on the Howrah side, presumably below the Botanical Gardens, the new wharfs to be used to accommodate the coal export trade which would then be withdrawn from the Kidderpore docks where it now deprives other classes of trade of half of the total accommodation available. This arrangement, it is claimed, would not only be immensely cheaper than the Port Commissioners' scheme in that it would remove the necessity for providing a bridge and railway facilities for conveying three million tons of coal annually across the Hooghly river and through congested city districts to Kidderpore, but it would also enable coal shipments to be effected more directly and expeditiously than at present, thereby reducing rough handling of the coal which, now reduces the value of what is shipped from Calcutta, resulting indeed in Bengal coal being often undersold in foreign ports where but for such rough handling it would hold its own. The supporters of the Port Commissioners' scheme reply that the space now occupied in the Kidderpore docks by coal berths, could not be economically utilised for other branches of trade; that in fact relief to the general trade commensurate with the cost of building coal berths on the Howrah side, would not be obtained; and that it is better to continue to carry the coal by a round about route to the docks on the side of the port, remote from the mines, than to start a new place of shipment across the river.

RAILWAY AGENTS' EVIDENCE.

In the course of his evidence before the Calcutta Port Enquiry Commission, yesterday, Colonel Brown, agent of the Eastern Bengal State Railway, said his line could increase its total traffic by at least 50 per cent. if it could carry it. This, he added, was so well recognised that one hundred and thirty lakhs were to be spent this year and two hundred and forty-eight lakhs next year on improving the capacity of the line and its terminals.

Mr. Highet, Agent, East Indian Railway, in the course of his evidence, said his Board had decided to double the line all the way from Dhanbaid to Moghul Serai, thereby obtaining the fullest advantage from the fifty miles' saving in distance between Sitarampur and Moghul Serai. They would also ultimately complete the doubling of the main line all the way from Allahabad to Delhi. He added: "This of course is a matter of great magnitude involving heavy expenditure, but as we already have the requisite land and as bridges and earthwork are now built for a double line the expenditure will be chiefly on permanent way. This work will be proceeded with steadily so soon as saction is complete and as funds are available."

"PORTUGAL AND THE PHARISEES."

SIR HENRY COTTON'S INDIAN COMPARISON.

The following letter from Sir Henry Cotton is published in the "Daily News" of January 22:

"The controversy in your columns between Mr. Philip Gibbs and Mrs. Bradlaugh Bonner regarding the treatment of Portuguese political suspects suggests to me to put the following questions:

"Is it not a fact that in British India at the present moment any person is liable to be arrested, deported, and imprisoned for an unlimied time without any charge being ever made against him and without his being brought to trial?

"Is it not a fact that in December 1908, nine British subjects were so arrested, deported, and imprisoned for fourteen months?

"Is it not a fact that prisoners in India who have been convicted of political offences are treated like common criminals, and that the Government of India has refused to make any distinction in their treatment?

"The answer to these questions will, I think, afford the proper answer to Pharisees who do not hesitate to attack a young Republic at death grips with a revolution, but who never took the trouble to raise a finger to help those who tried in vain to stop, in a country which is under our control, abuses of a similar kind to those of which they now complain in Portugal."

DEATH OF A WELL-KNOWN BOOKMAKER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Feb. 5.

Mr. James Pymm, the well-known Calcutta book-maker, died last evening from heart trouble.

GODREJ'S SAFES

Used by their Majesties when IN INDIA.

By Appointment to H. E. the Governor.

Highest Awards wherever exhibited.

Largest Safe Works IN INDIA. Employing 500 men.

372 Safes of the value of nearly Rs. 85,000 supplied after a severe

FIRE TEST TO THE INDIAN POSTAL DEPT.

Godrej's Safes are used by—

H. I. M.'s Mint, Currency Office, Public Works Office, Improvement Trust, Municipality, High Court, Secretariat, Port Trust, General Post Office, G. I. P. and B. B. & C. I Railways, Native States, Jewellers, Yokohama, Alliance, Central, Eastern, Credit and other Banks, and all the Leading Commercial Firms in Bombay.

Write for Catalogue No. 10 to—

GODREJ & BOYCE MANUFACTURING COMPANY,

Near Gas Works, Parel,

BOMBAY

HIGHLY EFFICACIOUS M DICINAL PREPARATIONS

OF THE BENGAL CHEMICAL AND PHARMACEUTICAL WORKS, Ltd., CALCUTTA.

Aqua Ptychotis Con.—(Concentrated Water of Ajowan). *A powerful Antiseptic and Carminative. It rapidly removes flatulence, relieves griping and heart-burn, checks diarrhœa and stimulates digestion and increases appetite. Very useful in the early stage of Cholera.* (*Price per* 3 *oz. phial, As.* 8.)

* The above preparation can be had also in tablet form combined with Bicarbonate of Soda. (Price per phial of 25 tablets, As. 5.)

2. Syrup Vasakæ.—Vasaka or Arduso (Adhatoda Vasika). *has a considerable reputation all over India as an Expectorant and Antispasmodic and is largely prescribed in Consumption, Cold, Coughs, Bronchitis, Pneumonia, Asthma and other Pulmonary Affections, Infantile and Puerperal Convulsions, Epilepsy, Tetanus, &c. There is a saying that "No man suffering from Phthisis need despair of his life as long as the Vasaka plant exists."* (*Pharmacos Ind.*). (*Price per* 4 *oz. phial, As.* 10.)

* This preparation can also be had in combination with Hypophosphites and Tonic (Price per 4 oz. phial, Re. 1.)

3. "Malaril."—*A sure preventive and cure for Malaria Besides quinine, these tablets contain extract of several indigenous drugs, which, without interfering with the well-known anti-periodic and tonic properties of quinine, entirely neutralize its evil effects.* (*Price per phial of* 25 *tablets, As.* 12.) (*Price per* 4 *oz. phial Re.* 1.)

4. Ext. Abroma Augusta Liq.—(The active principle of Ulat Kambal). *A specific for painful menstruation.* (*Price per* 4 *oz. phial Re.* 1.)

OBTAINABLE FROM ALL CHEMISTS & DRUGGISTS AND DIRECT FROM AGENTS:—

National Agency,

MOHAMMADI MAHAL,

Dhobi Talao, Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.

CATALOGUE FREE ON APPLICATION.

313A.

BADHAM, PILE & Co., Ltd.

BOMBAY—POONA—SECUNDERABAD.

Are the Sole Agents for India for the Crichton make of footwear.

Write for an illustrated catalogue of Ladies' and Gentlemen's Boots and Shoes.

A WONDERFUL FLESH BUILDER:

PHYSICIAN'S DISCOVERY ENABLES THIN PEOPLE TO PUT ON 2 TO 3 lbs. A WEEK.

Special Medical Reports, Paris.—That excessive thinness is due to the inability of the digestive organs to properly assimilate food has long been known; it has, however, remained for Professor Muller, the eminent scientist and investigator, to discover that this weakness of the digestive organs is primarily due to lack of nerve force and to tell to the world how that lack of nerve force may be corrected and thin people, men or women, old or young, enabled to put on 2 to 3 pounds a weak, and become fat, plump, strong and healthy. Professor Muller says this may be done without change of diet, exercises, etc. All he finds necessary is to strengthen the nervous system, and for this purpose he recommends a special nerve food and flesh builder which can be prepared by any chemist, consisting of ½ oz. Tincture of Cardamoms Compound B.P., 2 oz. Salrado Compound, 3 oz. Elixir Simplex, and 2½ oz. water. One to two tablespoonfuls should be taken a few minutes before each meal, and almost from the beginning you will note an increased feeling of energy, vitality, and reserve force. This nerve food is also very beneficial in overcoming the ravages of tuberculosis, and by some has been claimed to actually cure consumption. Because of its nerve and flesh-building properties it is invaluable in all such wasting troubles as catarrh, stomach or liver troubles, and neurasthenia; but naturally, should not be taken by those who for any reason object to increasing their weight.

NOTE: Enquiries among leading chemists show that because of the great demand for this prescription, most of them keep it ready put up under the name of Salrado Tonic, in bottles marked with tablespoon doses.

The above mentioned ingredients may be obtained from any chemist, or direct from Kemp & Co., Ltd., of Bombay.

BLACK & WHITE LEADS

BUCHANAN'S

"BLACK & WHITE"

AND

"Red Seal"

SCOTCH WHISKIES.

SAPAT LOTION.

An efficient remedy for ringworm. This medicine is a perfumed water which does not spoil clothes and is dried up no sooner it is applied. It clears away ringworm, itch scurvy, rupture in feet, biles of long standing scales, dry pores within three days.

Price As 4 perbottle.

SAPAT & Co.,

Kalbadevi, BOMBAY

SOFT SILKY

HAIR.

Offer your hair the very best help in the way of a good tonic dressing.

KAMINIA OIL

makes the hair soft, silky and luxuriant. Cures dandruff, nourishes the roots, gives you a healthy scalp. Delicately perfumed.

Price Re. 1 per box.

Can be had from all Chemists and Druggists.

SOLID GOLD WATCH FREE.

Apur SU

GREAT OFFER BY A RESPONSIBLE FIRM! IT COSTS YOU NOTHING TO TRY.

To any person who can supply the correct names of the two well-known Indian Towns ... and inside could you find a letter in our £5 Lady's 9-CT. SOLID GOLD WATCH, English Government stamped, fully jewelled, as a FREE GIFT. Silver Watches are presented to Gents.

Send your attempt on a sheet of paper, together with stamped addressed envelope for reply, to BELLOWS & CO., 39, Grosvenor Buildings, Stoalhouse Lane, Birmingham, England. The winner is required to purchase a Chain from us to wear with watch. The name of this paper must be mentioned. Prize-winners of last competition were:

Mr. G. Hanumiah, Bimlipatam, Vizag. Dt., Madras.

Mrs. E. Walsh, Old Telegraph Bldg., Cawnpore.

MR. RAMSAY MACDONALD.

LATEST IMPRESSIONS OF INDIA.

SOUTH AFRICA THE CHIEF CONCERN.

Mr. Ramsay MacDonald, M.P., returned from India on Jan. 17th and was promptly interviewed by the representative of the Press Association, with regard to the impressions left by this, his third, visit.

"I think the chief concern in India at present," said Mr. MacDonald, "is what is going on in South Africa, and the effect the treatment of Indians in South Africa is having on the public opinion in India. This question is uniting all classes, all creeds, and all sections of the community, and they are all very resentful of what appears to them to be the indifference of the Home Government. Indians who know the problems of the Imperial Government as well as Mr. Gokhale will admit that the Home Government can do nothing but advise the South African Government in a friendly non-official way. Their claim seems a very reasonable one. They say that India is in the Empire, and it claims for its people Imperial citizen rights, and that if they are treated unjustly, as they undoubtedly are in South Africa, they consider that their custodian is the Imperial authority, and not the local authority. When they find that the Imperial authority has apparently no power to protect them, they ask: 'What is the use of Imperial Citizenship?' The Indians say, however, 'We are subjects of the Empire, and when we are treated as slaves in one part of it, the Imperial authority ought to step in and protect us.'

"Over and over again I tried to explain to Indians the weakness of the constitutional position of the Home Government, but I could make no impression on their minds. I attended various meetings—as a mere spectator—called for the purpose of collecting money and passing resolutions about the South African situation, and I have rarely been so impressed by the earnestness and determination of masses of men. Mahomedans vied with Hindus in their speeches and offers of help, and I should not be at all surprised if in time to come this will mark a very decided departure in Indian politics.

"This question (he continued) is aiding the coming together of the Mahomedan and the Hindu. The young Mahomedan is now following the lines of the Indian National Congress, and if there should any rupture between the old Mahomedan school, headed by Ameer Ali, and the young Mahomedan movement, headed by Mahomed Ali, there is no doubt whatever that the young Mahomedan movement would come out on top. With this union of the Mahomedans and the Hindus is growing up a more definite demand for what is practically self-government in India.

THE VICEROY'S MADRAS SPEECH.

"It was very interesting to notice, for instance, with what tremendous enthusiasm Lord Hardinge's Madras speech about the treatment of Indians in South Africa was received in Indian society. Anglo-Indians took the view that Lord Hardinge had exceeded his functions as a Viceroy in talking directly to the Government of a self-governing Dominion, and technically, perhaps, they were right. But there is not the least doubt that next morning every literate Indian who read newspapers regarded him as a hero. They regarded it as a very promising departure, and they will continue to ask that that should become a recognised function and the right of the Governor of India. Of course, at present such negotiations are conducted through the Indian Office, which makes representations to the Colonial Office, and in the course of this filtration of representations the Indian view is very often lost."

"Did you hear any expressions of opinion in India on the reply of Lord Crew to the Deputation at the India Office with regard to the treatment of Indians in South Africa?" Mr. Ramsay MacDonald was asked.

"Well," he replied, "as you have asked me, I will tell you. I heard a great many expressions of opinions, and on the whole they thought the reply was rather weak."

THE CHANGES IN THE POLITICAL MIND.

"What has chiefly struck you as the greatest changes in India of recent years?"

"I think the changes in the political mind of India during the past four years have been very great," Mr. MacDonald replied. "The establishment of the Morley Councils, with their provincial and Imperial character, has opened a new avenue for Indian political thought and activity. These councils have put the Indian National Congress into the shade a little, but it has brought the Indian politician into closer contact with political reality. Taking the situation generally, Indian opinion is deferentiating itself more and more from the Anglo-Indian opinion and is demanding more representation, more administrative powers, and more authority in its own government." Questioned with regard to improvement in Indian opinion since his last visit, Mr. MacDonald expressed the view that there was no change for the better. "I think, if anything, it is drifting away from us. The extremists are an insignificant faction, who may do mischief because at any given moment they can avoid the police. But they are of no practical consequence. The section that is going away from us, and becoming less and less sympathetic, is the quiet, educated, professional and business section. The old officials who treated the Indians with liberal sentiments are not so prominent as they were. I was discussing this matter with a well-known non-official Indian, and he made the interesting remark that the effect of the Imperialistic wave that passed over the Empire a few years ago was to change the spirit of the public service of India for the worse. He complained of its assumption of superiority and aloofness."

"The question we shall have to face," continued Mr. MacDonald, "with far more care than ever we have done, is how we are going to make our Civil Service one of statesmen and not merely one of office administrators. I think that we have got men there who will compare with almost anybody we have got at home, but I doubt if the Service, as a whole, has as yet become aware of the new political conditions under which it has got to work."

THE LABOUR PROBLEM.

"What is the position of the Labour movement out there?" Mr. MacDonald was next asked.

"There is the beginning of a definite Labour movement out there, and factories are increasing very much. I went round the factory districts with two sets of people. One set were men who would correspond with the trade union officials here, and I also went round the following morning with the chairman of the Bombay Improvements Trust, looking at the houses and the general living conditions of the people.

"The great complaint is that the Factory Law is not properly administered, and that the housing conditions are exceedingly bad. Wages are going up; in fact, I was told by an English manager of a mill—a man who belonged to the Labour Party at home—that they had to pay more for labour per loom in Bombay than they did in Lancashire. There is a great scarcity of labour, and wages will continue to rise."

EDUCATION IN THE RADHANPUR STATE.

COLONEL MEREWETHER ON FREE EDUCATION.

(From a Jorrespondent.)

At the High School, Radhanpur on the 31st Jan. Colonel W. Merewether Political Agent, Palanpur presided over the distribution of prizes to the various State Schools, in the presence of a large audience which included His Highness the Nawab of Radhanpur, Lieutenant A. W. Webb, Assistant Political Agent, Palanpur and Dr. Clayton. In reply to an address, Colonel Merewether in the course of his remarks said:—

It gives me great pleasure to be present for the first time at the prize distribution of the various educational institutions of this town. Sure as I am, of a warm welcome from your Highness, I always regret that, owing to the distance from the Railway and the consequent length of time spent on the journey, I have hitherto been unable to visit Radhanpur as often as I would have wished. As you are aware, during his recent visit to Palanpur, His Excellency the Governor assured us of his earnest support of any well considered and sound scheme for the construction of a Railway from Viramgam to Radhanpur.

This assurance from such a quarter allows me to hope that the Railway, which is such a vital necessity for the well being of the State, may be an accomplished fact in a comparatively short time. I have listened with the greatest interest to the account of the commencement and progress of the Educational system of this State, which you, Mr. Pandya, have given us. It is evident from this that there has been a most satisfactory continuity of policy extending over many years. The result of this is that you appear to be equipped with institutions which many larger and richer States might well envy. I am well aware of the interest which your Highness takes in the welfare of your people and your wisdom is shown in a striking manner by the measures which you have taken to spread education.

I note with satisfaction that primary education is free in this State. I regard the spread of free primary education as one of the best means for releasing the people from the thraldom of the classes which prey upon them. For this reason, amongst others, I would be glad to hear that this blessing is being extended to the depressed and backward classes. As regards free higher education, I am not sure that the old adage "Walk before you run" is not worthy of consideration. I have not had much experience of the results of free higher education and therefore speak with considerable diffidence. I am inclined to think, however, that it might have been safer at first to select the more promising boys and to grant them scholarships which would cover the normal fees. By this method you would eliminate those boys who have no real aptitude for anything beyond primary education. You would save much time which may now be lost and you would prevent possible disappointment and heart-burnings on the part of the parents. I speak however, on this subject with the greatest diffidence as I have said, and I merely put forward my ideas as those of a sincere well-wisher and offer them for your Highness' consideration.

It is a matter of great satisfaction to me to learn that earnest steps are being taken in the direction of female education. The moulding of the characters of the children and the instruction of their minds in their tender years should rest greatly in the hands of their mothers. This can never take place unless the mothers have themselves in their girlhood received some amount of education. I am very glad to hear that you are paying attention to the physical development of your students. The object of education should be "mens sana in corpore sano," a well balanced mind in a healthy body, and this can only be accomplished by due attention to games and physical exercises. I congratulate your Highness on the solicitude which you evince for the welfare of your subjects and you Mr. Pandya, on the results which have already been achieved, and I wish you all every success in the future.

Messrs. Brook Bond and Co., in their annual review of the conditions of the tea trade throughout the world remark:—"The campaign started by the Indian Tea Cess Committee to popularise tea in the United States continues to be carried on very carefully and thoroughly and meets with some success. Consumption of tea is, however, still small in the States, compared with other English speaking countries amounting to only about 90,000,000lb. per annum. If the *per capita* consumption in America were what it is in England 540,000,000lb. would be required every year. A scheme is under consideration for advertising tea at the exhibitions to be held in San Francisco and San Diego, California, in 1915, to celebrate the opening of the Panama Canal. The suggestion is to have a representation of a plantation and to show the whole process of plucking and cultivation."

The Human Foot.

Its clothing and treatment is as important as that of any other member of the human body, yet, in these polished days, how many feet have been persistently deformed by wearing unscientifically cured or built foot-wear!

The foot, as ordained by the Creator, has a very responsible duty of supporting the entire weight of the human body, steadily and safely and in various positions.

What a pity then, that fashion-craze should cramp the already burdened foot with an ill-fitting and stiff-wearing shoe.

Even as hundreds of Scientific Researches have benefitted us with their valuable legacies, so we have the pleasure to assure you that we are in possession of one of its gems, and it is our MYSO-CHROME.

We, SUNDERRAO NARAYAN & Co., stock them at BADRI MAHAL, HORNBY ROAD Fort, as your all know and we are sole agents to the Mysore Tannery, Limited, for Bombay, Berar and Central Provinces.

We await to serve you to the best of our ability, should you kindly entrust us with your esteemed commands.

N. S. U.

MOTOR-CYCLES.

HAVE YOU SEEN THE NEW MODEL

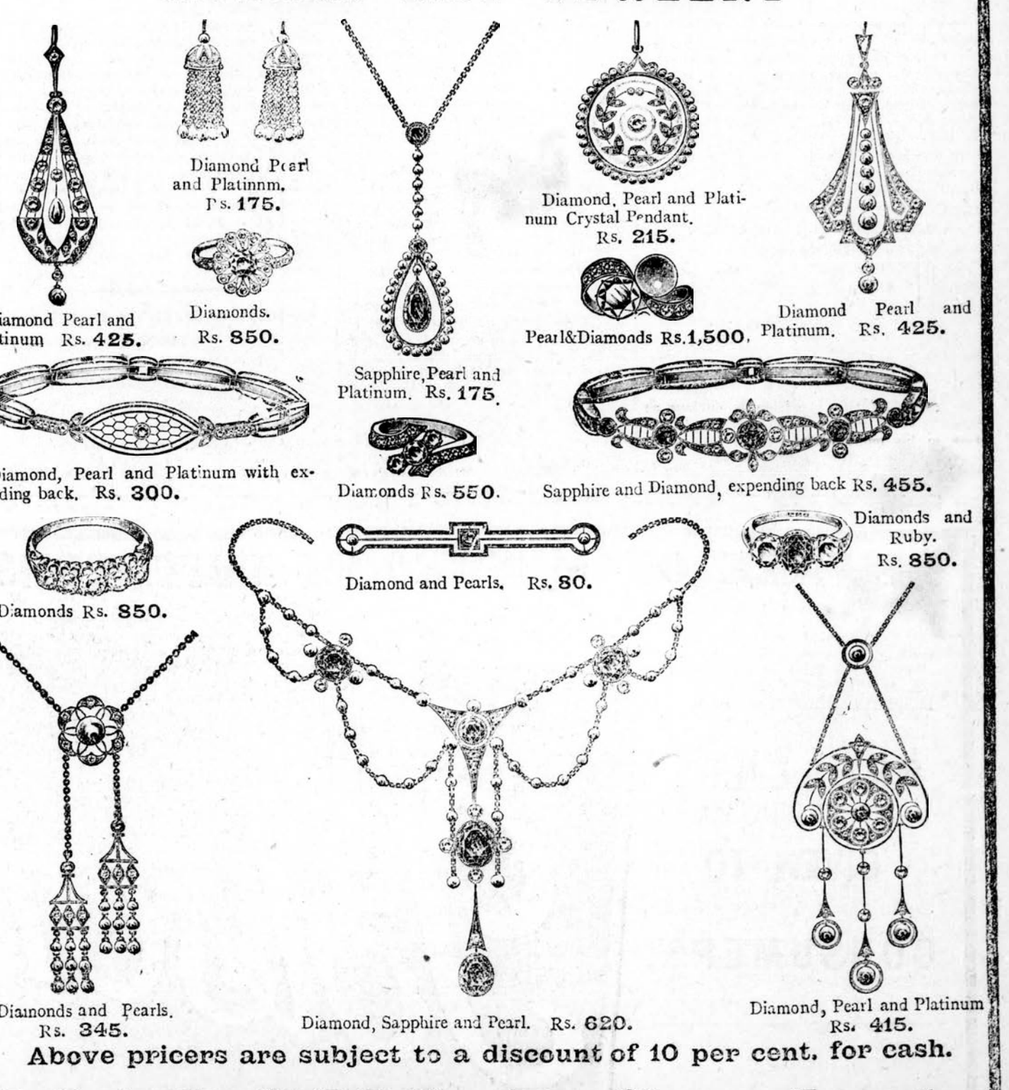
6½ H. P. Twin Cylinder N. S. U.—the Machine that won the Dunlop Cup across the Continent of AUSTRALIA?

SOLE AGENTS:—

G. A. SCHLECHTENDAHL, Ltd.,

No. 10 FORBES STREET.

MODERN ART JEWELRY


Diamond Pearl and Platinum Rs. 425.
Diamond Pearl and Platinnm. Rs. 175.
Diamonds. Rs. 850.
Sapphire, Pearl and Platinum. Rs. 175.
Diamond, Pearl and Platinum Crystal Pendant. Rs. 215.
Pearl&Diamonds Rs.1,500.
Diamond Pearl and Platinum. Rs. 425.
Diamond, Pearl and Platinum with expanding back. Rs. 300.
Diamonds Rs. 550.
Sapphire and Diamond, expending back Rs. 455.
Diamonds Rs. 850.
Diamond and Pearls. Rs. 80.
Diamonds and Ruby. Rs. 850.
Diamonds and Pearls. Rs. 345.
Diamond, Sapphire and Pearl. Rs. 620.
Diamond, Pearl and Platinum Rs. 415.

Above pricers are subject to a discount of 10 per cent. for cash.

MARCKS & Co., Ltd.,

BOMBAY & POONA.

APPEALS AGAINST ACQUITTALS.

"A SHOCKING DOCUMENT."

MR. SWIFT MACNEILL'S CRITICISMS.

We published last week a résumé of the correspondence which had passed between Mr. Swift MacNeill, M. P., and the India Office, with reference to a request made by him for statistics of appeals against acquittals in murder cases in India. We now give below further extracts from the striking letter addressed by Mr. MacNeill to the Under Secretary on January 19th.

The figures supplied by Mr. Montagu in a letter of November 26 covered the ten years from 1902 to 1911, and gave the following results:—

Number of cases in which the Government appealed against acquittal on murder charge	284
Number of appeals allowed	157
Persons convicted of capital offence	89
Persons actually executed	26
Death sentence commuted to transportation for life	1

Mr. MacNeill wrote on Jan. 19th:—I desire to thank you for your letter of November 26, in which you forwarded to me a report from the Government of India which was received by you on October 18—some weeks previously—showing that during the ten years 1902-1911 no fewer than twenty-six Indians who had been tried on charges of murder, and having stood in peril of their lives had been acquitted of those charges, were subsequently, on appeals preferred by Government, against orders of acquittal, convicted of a capital offence, sentenced to death, and actually executed.

The delay in forwarding to me this report, having regard to its startling revelations, I understand and appreciate. You were probably moved by feelings similar to my own, for with a knowledge not of the very special character you possess of the intensity of Indian unrest, of which anyone moderately conversant with public affairs is seized, I have for some time hesitated as to the publication of this shocking document, which I now give to the Press, as I know this system, thus exposed, is not concealed from the natives of India, who suffer under a grievous sense of wrong in being subjected to it, and must, on being known, and appreciated by the people of these countries, speedily come to an end. The late Lord Salisbury, when Secretary of State for India, said in an interval of candour that one of the principal difficulties under which the Indian Government had to labour was that it had some features of which it would not be safe to inform the people of these countries. That men of Indian birth and descent should be tried for murder and on acquittal should, on an appeal taken by the Government, be convicted, sentenced to death, and executed, and that this system applies not to persons of European birth and descent in India but to Indians exclusively, is no doubt a feature of Indian government which has only to be stated and explained to the people of these countries to ensure its condemnation and abolition.

To persons acquainted with the elementary principles of the Criminal Law of England the re-trial of anyone after an acquittal on a criminal charge, not to say a capital charge, is absolutely unthinkable. The notion is abhorrent to the genius of English jurisprudence; so much so that in England, at least, after two trials on a criminal charge which result in disagreements of juries, the prosecution is, according to the usual practice, dropped by the entering of a *nolle prosequi* by the Crown.

A LAW "PERVERTED AGAINST INDIANS."

In Indian jurisprudence the re-trial system is of recent origin, and in cases of acquittal on charges of murder or on charges for which on conviction the offender is liable to be sentenced to transportation for life is applicable to "natives" alone—persons of European birth and descent being carefully excluded from its purview. The history of this provision is curious as illustrative of Sir William Anson's reflection in his monumental work, "The Law and Custom of the Constitution," that laws are frequently utilised for purposes of which their framers had no conception, and of which they probably would have disapproved." The power to appeal from acquittal was inserted in the Penal Code in 1872 at the instance of the late Sir Fitzjames Stephen when Law Member of the Council of the Governor-General of India. He came to the conclusion that in Courts of Sessions there was a very distinct tendency to acquit Europeans of charges of which they were guilty. He, therefore, urged the insertion of a power of appeal from a Court of Sessions to a High Court. The jurisdiction of Courts of Sessions in reference to Europeans extends only to their trial for minor offences, for which the utmost punishment is twelve months' imprisonment, whereas the jurisdiction of these Courts in reference to Indians extends to trial and conviction for capital offences. When a European is accused of an offence punishable with death or with transportation for life the commitment must be to the High Court. Sir Fitzjames Stephen's equitable plan of securing that Courts of Sessions should not show undue favour to Europeans has been galvanised, I may almost say perverted, into a system whereby "natives" because they are "natives" though acquitted on trials for their lives, can be re-tried, convicted and executed.

A GLOOMY PICTURE.

The disclosure in the report of the fact that in a period of ten years 284 persons having stood in jeopardy of their lives had once more to undergo the agony of such an ordeal, and that of these 284 persons no fewer than 127 were wholly acquitted afresh, the appeals being disallowed, is calculated to give a very grave shock indeed to all by whom the efficiency of the administration of the criminal law is valued. This picture with all its gloom is still darker when we remember that in reference to the twenty-six persons executed after a previous acquittal, the judge, under a provision in the Indian Code, which might well be embodied in English criminal law, had a discretion in imposing the death penalty or pronouncing a sentence of lengthened imprisonment.

To illustrate the force and effect of the preferential treatment of Europeans compared with natives of India in capital cases, I would remind you of the trial for murder in Allahabad, known as the Clark case, of a man and woman, both Europeans, for the murder, by poisoning, of the husband of the woman—both prisoners were convicted. The learned Chief Justice (Sir Henry Richards), who presided at the trial, deferred the passing of sentence in order to consider whether, in the case of the female prisoner, whose life was eventually spared, the ends of justice would be met by the infliction of a sentence of imprisonment, while strong representations were made of the bad effect the hanging of a deliberate poisoner might produce because he was a European, or of European descent, on the respect of the "natives" for persons of the more favoured race and colour.

AN UNPLEASANT REFLECTION.

On the whole, the reflection is not pleasant that with respect to these 25 individuals who, having been acquitted of murder, were re-tried because they were Indians, convicted, and executed. Their executions, had they taken place in these countries, would have been wilful murders instead of the carrying out of the law—wilful murders for which everyone concerned in them, judicially or ministerially, would have been guilty of wilful murder either as a principal in the first degree, a principal in the second degree, or an accessory before the fact. In such a condition of things does not the self-approval of some of the gentlemen to whom the government and administration of India are entrusted, savour, albeit unconsciously, of hypocrisy?

Mr. MacNeil proceeds to examine in detail the facts connected with the Sitapur murder cases which have already received extended notice in these columns. He concludes by making an appeal for clemency on behalf of the prisoner, who after acquittal was sentenced to transportation for life as the result of the appeal, and is now in captivity.

In this connection, the following fact is of the utmost moment. A fourth man was, I am informed, tried by another sessions judge on exactly the same evidence as was offered in the case of the Singhs. He was convicted and sentenced, not to death, but to imprisonment. He appealed from the conviction to the Judicial Commissioners, one of whom had retried the Singhs, and his appeal resulted in an acquittal. This circumstances alone should render the release of the Singh, who is still living, imperative. I make no apology for sending this correspondence to the Press, in the hope that the public conscience in these countries may be touched by a knowledge of the facts, and that thus the liberty of the subjects in India, irrespective of race and colour, should be so well secured that, in the great words of Edmund Burke, wrong should be as rare in India as in Fleet Street and as speedily punished.

BOMBAY CHURCHES.

TO-MORROW'S DIVINE SERVICES.

Septuagesima Sunday, 8th Feb. 1914.

THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND.

The Cathedral (St. Thomas the Apostle), Church Gate Street. Clergy: The Ven. C. M. Barham, Archdeacon and Senior Presidency Chaplain, and Rev. C. D. T. Mason. 7 a.m., Holy Communion; 8. a.m. Ordination Service of Lord Bishop of Diocese; 8-30 a.m., Holy Communion (Choral), Woodward in E. flat. Hymns 353, 355, 322, 553; 11 a.m. Matins; 5-30 p.m. Children's Service 6-30 p.m. Evensong and Sermon. Canticles, Stanford in B. flat. Hymns, 83, 238, 477. collections for Khandalla Convalescent Home Daily Matins at 7-15 a.m. and Evensong at 5-15 p.m. Daily Holy Communion at 7-45 a.m. On Wednesday, Choral Evensong at 6-30 p.m.

St. Mary the Blessed Virgin Parel.—Chaplain—Rev. H. Martindale, 8 a.m. Matins and Litany; 8-30 a.m. Holy Communion; 5-15 p.m., Sunday School; 6-30 p.m. Evensong and Sermon; Preacher: Rev. H. Martindale.

Afghan Memorial Church, Colaba.—Chaplain: Rev. C. E. de Coetlogon; 8 a.m., Holy Communion; 10 a.m., Parade Service; 5-15 p.m., Sunday School; 6-30 p.m., Evening Service.

Emmanuel Church, Girgaum.—Clergy: Rev. Canon R. S. Heywood, Rev. H. W. Lea-Wilson, Rev. T. W. Sharpley, Rev. Canon D. L. Joshi and Rev. L. Hari—(English) 8 a.m. Holy Communion; 11 a.m., Morning Prayer, Litany and Sermon; 6-30 p.m. Evening Prayer, and Sermon. Collections for Church Expenses and Poor. Marathi Service 9 a.m., Gujerati Service 2-30 p.m. Gujerati Service 2-30 p.m.

St. Paul's Kamatipura (S. P. G.), Foras Road—Clergy: Rev. A. J. P. French, M.A., (Hindustani). Rev. J. Martin (Tamil). 7-30 a.m., Matins, Litany and Holy Communion (Urdu); 10 a.m., Matins, Litany and Holy Communion alternately (Tamil); 5 p.m., Evensong (Urdu).

All Saints Church, Malabar Hill.—8 a.m., Matins; 8-30 a.m., Holy Communion; 5-30 p.m., Children's Service; 6-30 p.m., Evensong.

Christ Church Byculla.—Chaplain: Rev. J. Aikman Wilson, M. Litt. 7-30 a.m. Holy Communion; 8-30 a.m. Matins and Sermon. 5-15 p.m. Sunday School; 6-30 p.m. Evensong and Sermon.

St. Nicholas Church, opposite Prince's Dock.—Chaplain: Rev. G. Murray Wilson, M.A.; 10 a.m., Morning Prayer and Holy Communion; 7 p.m., Evening Service and Sermon. Week days: 7-45 p.m., Evening Prayer.

Holy Trinity Church, Hornby Road. Clergy: Rev. A. L. Bradbury. 8 a.m., Matins and Litany; 8-30 a.m., Holy Communion, 6-30 p.m. Evensong and Sermon.

Holy Cross, Umarkadi (Chapel of Ease to St. Peter).—Clergy: Rev. Father Moore; Rev. J. H. Lord and Rev J. Londhe. 6-30 a.m., Holy Communion (English), 7-30 Holy Communion and Sermon (Marathi); 9 a.m., Morning Prayer and Sermon (Guzarati); 6-30 p.m., Evening Service and Sermon (Marathi).

St. Stephen the Martyr, Bandra.—11 a.m., Matins and Sermon. Rev. H. Martindale, Chaplain, will preach.

The Good Shepherd, Dharavi (by Sion)—(Chapel of Ease to St. Paul)—Service by the Clergy of St. Paul's. 7-30 a.m., Holy Communion or Matins alternately; 5-30 p.m. Evensong and Sermon. Tamil service conducted by Rev. J. Martyn.

St. Peter's Mazagon—Clergy: Rev. Fathers Biscoe, Tovey and Rev. Pearce. 6-30 a.m. Holy Eucharist; 7-15 a.m., Matins and Litany; 8 a.m., Choral Eucharist; 10-30 a.m., Children's Service; 6-30 p.m. Evensong and Sermon. Alms for the Poor.

CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.

St. Andrew's Church (Church of Scotland), Apollo Street, Fort—Chaplain: Rev. W. Thomson, M.A., 9-30 a.m., United Morning Service: 6-30 p.m., Evening Service: Rev. W. Thomson. Psalm 65, St. Stephen; Hymns 89, 205, 207.

United Free Church of Scotland. Waudby Road.—Chaplain: Rev. R. M. Gray, M.A., 9-30 a.m., United Service in St. Andrew's Church; 5 p.m., Sunday School and Bibile Class; 6-30 p.m., Evening Service. Preacher: Rev. R. M. Gray.

PRESBYTERIAN.

Ambroli Presbyterian Church. Girgaum Back Road.—9 a.m., Morning Service (Marathi). Preacher: Rev. M. B. Nikambe; 6-30 p.m., Evening Service (English). Preacher: Wilson College Missionary Professors in turn at the Wilson College Hall, Chowpatty.

METHODIST.

Taylor Memorial Methodist Episcopal Church, Clare Road, Byculla. Pastor: Rev. W. H. Stephens 8-15 a.m., Sunday School; 9-30 a.m., Morning Service; 6-30 p.m., Men's Social Hour.

Bowen Memorial Methodist Episcopal Church, Lansdowne Road, Apollo Bunder—Pastor: Rev. A. N. Warner, M.A.—11 a.m., Morning Service. Preacher: Rev. A. N. Warner; 6-30 p.m., Evening Service. Preacher: Rev. A. N. Warner.

WESLEYAN.

Wesleyan Church, Colaba Causeway.—8-30 a.m., Morning Service. Preacher: Mr. L. G. Cranna; 5 p.m., Sunday School; 6-30 p.m., Evening Service. Preacher: Mr. R. A. Adams.

Wesleyan Church, Victoria Gardens.—10 a.m., Morning Service. Preacher: Mr. G. Bennett; 5 p.m., Sunday School; 6-30 p.m., Evening Service, Preacher: Mr. A. V. Gosford.

BAPTIST.

Bombay Baptist Church (opposite Post office) Middle Colaba. Minister Rev. H. E. Barrell. 9 a.m., Morning Service, Rev. H. E. Barrell; 6-30 p.m., Evening Service, Rev. H. E. Barrell; 5 to 6 p.m., Sunday School. Adult Bible Class open to all, from 5-30 to 6-15 p.m.

CONGREGATIONAL.

American Mission Church—Hume Memorial Church, New Nagpada Road, Byculla—Pastor; Rev. John Malchi, 9 a.m., Sunday School Teachers' class; 3-15 p.m. Gospel Spreading Society; 4-30 p.m., Service, midday prayer Meeting.

ROMAN CATHOLIC.

R. C. Cathedral, Kalbadevie. Vicar, Rev. Dr. B. De Monte.—7 and 8-30 a.m., Messes; 5-30 p.m., Evening Service.

Holy Name, Wodehouse Road.—Clergy. The Jesuit Fathers, 6 a.m., 7 a.m., 8 a.m., 9 a.m., 6-30 p.m.

St. Anne's Byculla.—Clergy: The Jesuit Fathers; Vicar, Rev. Father Hutemacher, S. J.—6-30 a.m., 7-30 a.m., 8-30 a.m., 6-30 p.m.

Rosary Church, Mazagon.—Vicar: Rev. M. X. Gomes.—Sunday Service, 5-30 a.m., 7 a.m., 8-30 a.m., and 5-30 p.m., Week days, 6-30 a.m., and 7 a.m.

Holy Cross Church, Lower Parel, Clergy: Rev. P. E. Saldanha and Rev. J. A. Gomes.—6 a.m., Mass; 8 a.m., High Mass; 6 p.m., Benediction.

Gloria Church, Parel Road, Byculla, Vicar, Very Rev. L. C. Pera, Hours of Mass: 5-30; 7; and 9 a.m.

Church of N. S. de Salvacao, Dadar, Vicar: Rev. Thomas Henriques.—6-45 and 9 a.m., Low Masses.

Cavel Church (Our Lady of Health). Vicar: Rev. M. D'Sa.—Mass 7 and 8-30 a.m.

Mount Mary's Chapel, Bandra Hill, Bandra.—9-30 a.m., Mass.

Church of St. Francis Xavier, Dabul, (Burrow's Lane), Girgaum Road—Vicar: Rev. Fr. J. N. Coutinho.—5, 5-30, 6-30, 7-30, 8-30 and 10-30 a.m., Masses; 6 p.m., Benediction.

St. Tersea's Chapel. Girgaum Tram Terminus.—Chaplain: Rev. D. Remedios.—6-30 a.m., and 7-30 a.m., (Children's Mass); 8-30 5-30 p.m., Evening Service.

Garrison Church (St. Joseph's) Colaba.—M.A., Oxon. Sundays, 8 a.m., Mass, and Sermon; 6-30 p.m., Service of Benediction. Daily Mass at 7 a.m.

Chapel.—Our Lady of Dolours.—New Sonapur. Chaplain Rev. Daniel X. Fernandes.—7 a.m., Daily Mass; and on Sundays, 6 and 8 a.m., with Benediction of Blessed Sacrament.

St. Joseph's Umarkhadi, near J. J. Hospital.—Chaplain: Rev. P. Fernandez.—7 and 8-30 a.m., Masses; 5-30 p.m., Benediction.

The practice of smoking cheap cigarettes is considerably on the increase all over India, says the "English men" and the Indian, are putting aside the hubble bubble and taking to the cheap cigarette, this being a more handy smoke. These cigarettes are, however, made of adulterated tobacco, and it is the general custom in India to mix tobacco with various adulterations when preparing it for smoking. So far as the Government is aware there is no evidence that cheap cigarettes are injuriously affecting the health, of the public, and no legislative action is proposed at present.

HENNESSY'S BRANDIES

are sold all over the World

under this label only

which guarantees you pure, genuine,

COGNAC BRANDY.

HENNESSY'S "One Star" "Two Star" "Three Star" "XO" Liqueur.

Stocked by all Dealers.

HARICHAND MANCHARAM & Co.

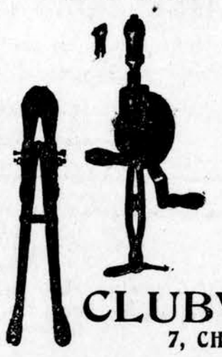
ARE THE LEADING SAFE MAKERS OF INDIA.

In the disastrous fires which recently destroyed the Lakhmidas Cloth Market and the premises of Messrs. Ewart Latham & Co. Harichand's safes came out the best fire-proof safes and secured 5 Certificates, no other safe manufacturer having got more than one.

Apply for new Illustrated Price List.

131, Gulalwadi, BOMBAY.

Tools and Implements.



SUITABLE FOR Workshops, Factories, Mills, Engineers, Blacksmiths and Carpenters.

A large assortment always in Stock.

Please send for Catalogues.

CLUBWALLA & Co., Ltd.,

7, CHURCH-GATE STREET, FORT BOMBAY.

BEWARE OF MUSHROOM IMITATORS.

PRESENTS GIVEN TO CONSUMERS.

INSIST ON HAVING Polson's Coffee REFUSE SUBSTITUTES.

BY TEST THE BEST COFFEE EXTANT.

LIST OF PRESENTS FREE FROM POLSON'S Ld., BOMBAY.

BY SPECIAL APPOINTMENT.

DUNLOP TYRES.

HAVE

ALWAYS BEEN FIRST

AND WILL REMAIN

FIRST

They were first invented in 1845 by Mr. R. W. Thompson and in 1888 were re-invented and patented by Mr. J. B. Dunlop. Since then numerous imitations have been invented and now every pneumatic tyre to-day is either a Dunlop or an imitation of a Dunlop.

The Dunlop MOTOR TYRE stands alone both in price and quality.

Drop a postcard for our Illustrated Lists showing reductions.

THE DUNLOP RUBBER Co., Ltd.,

FOUNDERS OF THE PNEUMATIC TYRE INDUSTRY.

BOMBAY. CALCUTTA. DELHI. MADRAS. CEYLON.

Also obtainable from recognised Motor and Cycle Dealers throughout India.

DUNLOP SOLID TYRES FOR HEAVY COMMERCIAL VEHICLES.

Another of C. & B.'s Delicacies

C. & B. OXFORD SAUSAGES

UNEXCELLED.

CROSSE & BLACKWELL guarantee these

and all their other table delicacies to be produced under ideal conditions of cleanliness.

AGENTS FOR LEA & PERRINS' WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

MR MOTOR CYCLIST,

Don't blame your Machine if your Tyres give you trouble. If you want complete satisfaction, you must use

PALMER

The never-let-you-down Tyre.

Discriminating Motor Cyclists always use. Palmers; Do you?

For full particulars and price, please apply to your present suppliers or to

WELLINGTON CYCLE & MOTOR Co.,

Telephone No. 2720. CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.

East Street, POONA. Brigade Road, BANGALORE.

Tel: Address. WELLINGTON CYCLISTS.

AMRUTANJAN (*Registered.*)

BEST INDIAN PAIN BALM.

A Reliable Remedy for Headache, Neuralgia, **Rheumatism**, Sprains, Weak joints, Sore Throats, Chest Colds, **Cuts**, Toothaches, etc., etc.

Thousands of Bottles are sold As. 8 only.

Can be had from all Chemists and Druggists in India.

Sample Tin one anna postage Stamp.

AMRUTANJAN DEPOT.

103, Frere Road, BOMBAY. Jehangeer Street, MADRAS.

COWPER & Co.

BEFORE SPENDING MONEY on glasses of any kind, even if only for the glare, it will be to your advantage to consult us.

We give you Free Services of our Ophthalmic Surgeon.

We warrant all our work to be perfect and furnish glasses at prices reasonable for First Class Work.

COWPER & Co.,

Ophthalmic Opticians, next to Fort Fire Brigade Station,

77, Hornby Road,

BOMBAY.

After the stress and worry of a busy day at the office take a dose of Stearns' Wine of Cod Liver Extract. It infuses a new strength and energy.

DO NOT BE MISLED.

Dr. DINSHAW DASTOOR, (our Consulting Surgeon-Oculist, London) is THE ONLY ONE OF THIS NAME in Bombay and OTHER Qualified Eye Specialist of the same name in or out of Bombay.

(THE ORIGINAL FIRM, EST 1890.)

Eyes are examined (free of charge) to correct all Complicated Errors of Refraction by

Dr. Dinshaw Dastoor,

Surgeon-Oculist, late **Clinical Assistant** at the Royal Westminster and other **Principal Eye Hospitals** of London and holding **Diplomas** from **London Eye Hospitals** and **Certificates** by the **Senior Ophthalmic Surgeons** and **Professors** of the **Hospital** testifying to his being "**a thoroughly able and qualified Ophthalmic Surgeon and a neat and skilful operator.**

STOCK:—Latest and of most Perfect Make, for. COMPETITION DEFIED.

"LU-LU" Eye Drops, a safe and a positive cure all complaints of eyes, Re. 1.

DINSHAW M. Dastoor & Co.

Oculists and Scientific Refractionists

95, ESPLANADE ROAD,

Opposite the Bombay Club, Fort.

ALL ABOUT HEALTH.

An important publication for of Health Literature of 150 pages. Most interesting and useful reading of definite truth—a result of practical experience. Gratis and free.

Apply to —

VAIDYA SHASTRI,

MANISHANKRE GOVINDJI,

ATANK NIGRAH PHARMACY,

(JAMNAGAR KATHIAWAR.)

A BLESSING

TO SUFFERERS OF URETHRAL DISCHARGES.

"GUNC" CURES WITHOUT COPAIBA, SANTAL OIL or any injurious **INTERNAL** Medicines **PAINLESS POSITIVE** cure in 3 days with instant relief, Re. 1 and Rs. 2.

Money returned if not cured.

OF ALL DEALERS.

D. Specific Co.,

FORT, MEDOWS STREET.

PAINTINGS IN OIL

OR

Water Colours, of subjects from Indian Mythology, Indian History, etc

Portraits in oils, water colours, or pastels.

Bromide enlargements coloured in oils, pastels or water colours.

Landscapes and paitnings of Indian characters—Book illustrations in black and white for half-tone blocks.

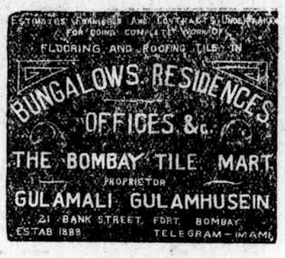
Also designs for book covers, etc

A. H. MULLER,

121, Frere Road, 3rd Floor,

Opp. Temperance Hotel, ...

Fort, BOMBAY.



RAI SAHEB Dr. K. C. DAS'S

HEALTH RESTORER

Distributed gratis & Post free to all

Apply to:

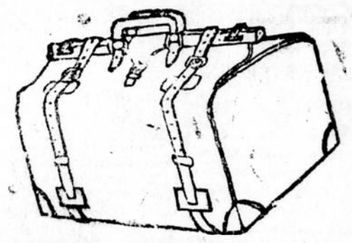
SWASTHYA SAHAY PHARMACY

30-2, Harrison Road, Calcutta.

FRESH LEATHER GOODS.

Large stock of fresh Leather Goods for Travellers such as Overland Trunks, Kit and Gladstone Bags and Holdalls.

No Cardboard Stiffeners



No Pasteboard Stiffeners

BUT Guaranteed Solid Leather.

ALSO

Ladies', Gents' and Children's Footwear.

SUTOR & CO., 18-20, Esplanade Road, ***Fort, BOMBAY.***

AGENTS:—

The Western India Army Boot and Equipment Factory, Sion, Bombay

---

HUNTLY BLEND WHISKY

THE FINE OLD WHISKY, CHOICE AND CHEAP.

THE BOMBAY PHOTO ENGRAVING Co

LATEST.

Do you know why there is a CRYING DEMAND for POWELL'S TRUSSES? Because they are made according to the ANATOMICAL REQUIREMENTS of each case thus giving the SUFFERERS the RELIEF which they need so badly.

Do you know what is the CONSEQUENCE of not WEARING the CORRECT TRUSS? Nothing but STRANGULATIONS which might possibly result in DEATH.

So do not waste TIME in idle contemplation as there is no time for doing so; because every minute is precious but call over at once at our Office where our SPECIALIST will examine all the patients free of charge and prescribe only the best and the modified TRUSS of the DAY.

THOUSANDS have done so and WHY can't you follow the same lead? DO!

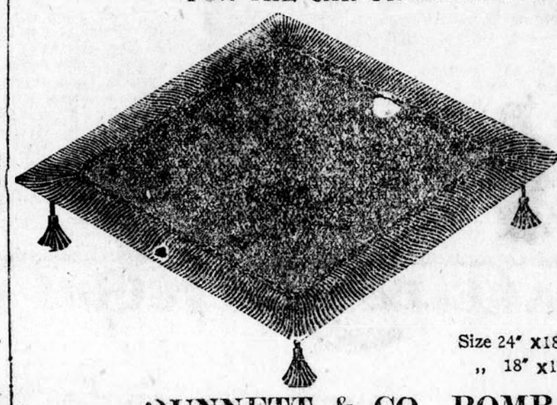
N. POWELL & Co.

Manufacturers of Trusses Abdominal Kidney and Umbilical belts &c. &c.

Lamington Rd., Byculla & Fort, Bombay.

THE "DE LUXE" MOTOR OR CARRIAGE CUSHION.

FOR THE CAR OR BUNGALOW.



Made of rich silk filled with purified down and encased in delightfully soft lambskin. Indispensable on long runs. Enables the user's head to be carried erectly, without the hat being disturbed.

Size 24" x18" .. Rs. 35

" 18" x18 .. " 28

DUNNETT & CO., BOMBAY.

LEACH & WEBORNY

A. S. Smith, Managing Proprietor.

Telegraphic Add.: "LEACHWEB."

CLEANERS AND DYERS.

Any article of Clothing or Household Draperies may be sent to us to be dyed or cleaned, and they will be returned to you equal to new. The work is carefully carried out by an Expert from Vienna.

PRICE LIST FREE

BOMBAY.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 09 April, 2017

DE DION BOUTON MOTOR CARS.

10 H. P. FOUR-SEATED TORPEDOES.

1914 PATTERNS JUST ARRIVED.

SOLE AGENTS:

BOMBAY CYCLE & MOTOR AGENCY,

(LEADING MOTOR HOUSE OF ASIA)

York Buildings, Hornby Road,

Fort, BOMBAY.

Local Branch: New Queen's Road.

Mofussil Branches: Poona, Secunderabad & Lahore.

Printed and published by A. P. Benwin, for the INDIAN NEWSPAPER COMPANY, at the "BOMBAY CHRONICLE" Press, Medows St., Fort, Bombay.